The New-York Times.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF THE CROTON.

RETURN OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CROTON BOARD

Ridgewood Water Imported from Brooklyn.

The Subject Discussed in the Academy of Medicine.

Present Condition of the Croton Water Accounted for, and its Harmlessness set forth.

The members of the Croton Board returned from their examination of the lake and other sources of our water yesterday, without having arrived at any other conclusion of the present bad taste and smell of it than that which resulted from the examination by the Assistant Engineer. It is believed now that should the weather continue fair, the water will soon taste and smell as sweetly as before. In the meantime, although there has not as yet been any evidence that the Croton is injurious to health, many of the public houses in the City are doing what they can to assure their patrons that they are not using the water in the state in which it comes from the Croton pipes. In fact, in some places the Croton has been discarded altogether, and the Ridgewood water has been imported from Brooklyn, in casks and hogsheads, and used instead. Yesterday several proprietors of saloons had placards posted conspicuously in their establishments, announcing that none but Ridgewood water is used by them. In other places the idea of an effective filter, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, had been carried out. At French's Hotel, Mr. SCHILLING, a manufacturer of pulverized charcoal, had placed two large casks in a public place, through which all the water in the establishment was filtered, and thereby relieved of all impurities.

At the regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night, in the small chapel of the University, several topics of interest were brought up and discussed. Though the attendance was excessively meagre, the proceedings were marked by lively and intelligent debate.

Dr. MCFARLAND read a paper on the efficacy of quinine as a medicinal agent in the cure of *peritonitis*. This elicited much comment and evoked some discussion on collateral subjects.

The leading paper submitted was one prepared by Dr. HENRY SMITH, of Cincinnati, regarding the recent unpleasant changes in the Croton water, explaining their causes, and suggesting their remedy. Not being a member of the Academy, a motion, in compliance with the rules, was made by Dr. MCNULTY to the effect that Dr. SMITH be accorded an opportunity of presenting his views on the matter referred to. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. Dr. SMITH accordingly read his essay, which was, in substance, as follows:

The public mind appears to be in a state of solicitude about the unpleasantness of the Croton water, and turns inquiringly to the physician and the physicist. "*Faut de mieux*," I beg leave to submit to the Academy of Medicine some considerations explanatory of this condition, and which I believe calculated to allay the excitement; considerations embodied in a simple statement of facts bearing on the questions now unceasingly asked, of "What is the cause—how can we remove the unpleasant effect—how prevent such occurrences in future?"

Analysis of the water is also much insisted on, especially comparative analyses of portions taken from different points on the route from its marshy sources to our hydrants. With great respect for the opinions of many who will differ with me, I beg leave to suggest that though a matter of curious interest, no analysis is likely to throw much new light on the subject, or to help us to any remedy not already known. The matter must be regarded in all its bearings—in the broadest possible manner—taking every modifying circumstance into consideration, if we are to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

With the mineral contents of the Croton water—and these are all that in the present state of our knowledge can with any certainty be discovered, weighed and measured by analysis—we have but little concern. I leave them, therefore, out of view, as being indifferent to the inquiry before us.

Traced to their sources, most streams like the Croton rise in marshes. An enormous and rank growth of vegetable matter is the characteristic of such localities in warm and temperate climates. The water in which they abound, is commonly colored of some shade of yellow or brown, and has a marked and peculiar taste, suggesting rotten wood, and called the marshy. The Croton is rarely free from such a tinge, and is hence quaintly termed by Prof. DRAPER, "a yellow variety" of water. This color is commonly due to matters of vegetable origin in a state of decomposition, which when the process is complete are precipitated as a dark colored or black mud. SILLIMAN, Jr., in his report on Croton and other waters, in 1845, remarked "a slight sapidity," reminding "one of the taste of marsh or swamp water, so commonly perceived in the waters of lakes," though no odor was then perceptible.

In all water left undisturbed, after a time there will be found vegetable growths of the lowest orders, mainly confervæ; such form a scum on ponds. This will be the case even in distilled and mineral waters, and in solutions of arsenical salts. These vegetable growths will be more numerous, present more varieties, and be more rapidly developed, according to the amount of organic matter derived from the soil, and from the solution of the soluble portion of detached leaves, blossoms, stems, roots, &c., in a state of decay, as well as the presence of sun-light, free access of air, and a temperature neither too not nor too cold.

Under ordinary circumstances these confervoid plants are in no way injurious to the salubrity of the water, nor do they affect either its taste or smell. On the contrary, they appropriate organic matter in solution, and by supplying oxygen contribute to the support of countless animals, which, in their turn, consume decaying particles, and that same oxygen hastens the complete decomposition of all dead matter present, whether of animal or vegetable origin.

The animals themselves are mostly microscopic hard and soft-shelled polygastrica, and become the food of larger ones, and so on; while their excremental discharges in their turn nourish the confervæ and other plants, or, having undergone decomposition, the insoluble portions are precipitated.

Under ordinary circumstances, the balance is thus evenly kept, as now every day seen in aquaria. The water remains limpid, and free from foreign taste or smell. But an uncommon season of drought occurs. The soluble products of the lands, the drainage of which at other times supplies the head waters, accumulate in the soil. At the same time, by the lowering of the level of the water in the marshes and now more sluggish streams, and under the influence of a Summer sun, a vast and unusual impetus is given to decomposition in all such localities. It may be worth while to illustrate this. It is well known that so long as wooden piles remain entirely under water, decay, although not absolutely prevented, is so retarded that several centuries may elapse without its becoming very perceptible, or proceeding to any damaging extent, as seen in the familiar instance of Venice, most of whose palaces are built on piles driven into the mud of the lagoons. But if the upper part of the pile should not be steadily below the water-line, then the portion exposed will speedily rot. Almost the whole Scandinavian Peninsula is steadily rising above the level of the sea. At Stockholm the rate has been calculated from observations made, to be about two feet in a century. In consequence of this rise, the heads of piles supposed at the time to have been driven abundantly deep, have become exposed, rotted and necessitated the rebuilding of a great portion of the costly granite quays which are the pride of that port.

That which is so self-evident and familiar a phenomenon in the case of piles occurs with the same certainty, and with a celerity proportioned to increased surface and diminished contact, in the case of every bit of stick, blade of dead grass, leaf and petal, which under water should have undergone a slower decomposition or eremecansis, until arrested by completion or desiccation. Thus a great store of rotted and partially-rotted material will have been laid up on the now dried bottoms of the shallower portions of the head waters. At the same time the very exposure of those bottoms must have started more active forms of decomposition in precipitated portions of organic material previously undergoing but the slower change understood by eremecansis. The first sufficiently abundant rain which follows will wash down from all the sources named the accumulated stores of partially-decomposed organic matter. The equilibrium of the vast aquarium is then disturbed—the water is loaded with more material than can be disposed of by the animal and vegetable consumers in the upper country—the supply has become greater than the demand—and the superfluity, giving an unwonted and disagreeable flavor to the water, is that which now literally stinks in the nostrils of the good people of Gotham.

It does not follow that any marked injurious consequences can be justly traced to this unwelcome contamination. I say advisedly *justly traced*, for during a period of popular and perhaps even medical excitement on a subject, we are apt to reason too loosely—too much in the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* style—and to attribute to the condition of the Croton water what should fairly be placed to the credit of season, diet, or other sources of disorder common to the time of year and the habits of the people. The presence of abundant and lively infusoria of the usual species render it extremely probable that the water is not poisonous in any perceptible degree, for in that case those delicately organized creatures should be the first victims.

With regard to contamination with animal matter, it may be observed that probably at no time is the Croton innocent of dead cats, dogs, pigs, and other quadrupeds, if it be of human remains. But when the body of water is large in proportion, or, which probably amounts to the same thing, is in constant motion, no taste or odor will be communicated to it by the slow decomposition of such animal substances. In the most remarkable case on record of actual poisoning of water, by the choking up of a well with human corpses, and which occurred to a regiment quartered in a convent during the Peninsular war, the soldiers had long used the water for drinking and culinary purposes, without remarking any other peculiarity than a mawkish, somewhat sweet taste.

The sickness at stomach followed by vomiting which has occurred after drinking freely of the Croton in its present condition, especially when taken the first thing in the morning, *may* possibly be attributed to its nauseous taste and smell, assisted by some strong convictions or foregone conclusions on the subject. In two cases occurring under my own observation, the individuals affected were restored to perfect health immediately after vomiting. No nausea, debility or symptom of local irritation or constitutional affection remained or supervened. The same phenomena might have followed a visit of one unaccustomed to a glue factory, a tannery or the locality where any other notoriously unsavory, and equally notoriously healthy occupation is carried on. The same phenomena might perhaps have followed the injestion of an equal quantity of the purest spring water, if the individual idiosyncrasy had been unfavorably modified by a supper of pickled oysters and champagne over night.

Still the use of water much loaded with vegeto-animal matter, has been always considered to occasion endemic disorders of the digestive apparatus, especially dysentery: and as such disorders are said to be most virulent where such water is habitually made use of, it becomes the man of true science to suspend a final judgment until more facts are offered in argument.

In reply to the question, "How are the nauseous taste and smell to be removed?" there can be but one answer conveying any useful information that can be easily applied, All use of compound of alum, fuller's earth, lime, &c., is liable, in ignorant hands, to produce more mischief than it cures. But every one can stir into each gallon of water not less than one quarter, nor more than three quarters of an ounce of freshly-burned rectifier's charcoal, costing about 75 cents per bushel. In a few hours the water may be filtered sweet and palatable through a few folds of cloth, or any of the common sand-filters in use. Fresh charcoal must be used every time.

Very long boiling will remove the nauseous odor, and coagulate the vegeto-animal matter dissolved in the water, as well as precipitate a portion of the carbonate of lime. The water may be filtered at once, or after subsidence, the limpid portion be poured off from the sediment. But it is to be borne in mind, that the boiling has deprived the water of its proper complement of air, and that until it has been exposed in shallow vessels for some time, or been violently agitated with renewed portions of air in a closed vessel, such boiled water is unwholesome, being what is called heavy—that is, difficult of digestion.

The prevention of such disasters for the future belongs to the province of the engineer. Whenever the same preliminary phenomena occur, the same unpleasant condition of the Croton is inevitable. If it be possible to detect the main sources whence the soluble organic matters are derived, and on the first occurrence of rain after drought, to permit the surcharged water to run to waste, the cause of the whole trouble will be removed, and the unpleasant consequences prevented.

In conclusion, the Doctor stated that from his experiments, which were as yet quite incomplete, he had become satisfied that half an ounce of charcoal was abundantly sufficient to purify each gallon of water, and the cost of the charcoal would be next to nothing. It would be difficult to filter the water so as to make it very clear and limpid, but there could be no question that for all practical purposes, nothing could be more efficacious than the plan he had suggested.

The paper was received with warm applause. Some remarks, mainly corroborative of Dr. SMITH's views, were made by members of the Academy, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him unanimously. The Academy then adjourned.

How to Purify the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present disagreeable flavor and supposed impurity of the Croton water may be easily and completely remedied by the use of filters of proper construction—that is to say, filters in which charcoal is the principal purifying agent. A mere strainer, whether of cloth, sponge, sand, or pulverized stone, will remove mechanical impurities, but is useless for the purpose required. But charcoal has a chemical effect, and separates the offensive gas, whether generated from decomposed vegetable or animal matter. A filter of the proper description can be made by any person possessing moderate mechanical ingenuity. The writer speaks from a successful experience of many years.

A. B.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Two Days' Later News—The Oregon Election—Politics in California—Senator Broderick—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 22, 1859.

The time is so brief since the mail steamer left on the 20th that I have little for my budget to-day. A late arrival from Oregon brings us Portland dates to the 14th of July, with official returns of the late Congressional election from every county in the State, by which STOUT, the Administration candidate, is stated to have been chosen by 45 majority. The Republican order in this city, however, claims to have private advices upon which they count a majority of 51 votes for LOGAN, the Republican candidate. My impression is that STOUT will get the certificate; but, in consequence of some irregularities in one of the precincts, it will be contended by the Republicans that the vote of Benton County ought to be thrown out, and upon that ground it is more than probable that LOGAN *will* contest the seat.

Mr. STOUT arrived in Portland, from Salem, on the evening of the 12th July, when the Democracy of the former town "burned considerable powder" as a token of their rejoicing at his election.

Gov. STEVENS, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, has been elected by a large majority. His opponent, Col. WALLACE, is a very popular man, and it was expected that the vote would be very close. The election took place on the 11th inst., and full returns had not been received, but the Opposition concede that they have been badly beaten.

In our own State the political campaign grows daily more and more acrimonious. Messrs. GWIN and DENVER are pouring hot shot into BRODERICK, and the latter is making pretended *exposés* of bargains made with him by both GWIN and LATHAM for the United States Senatorship at the time of BROKERICK'S own election, which, if true, would sink all the parties beneath contempt. In brief, his statements amount to this: That he (Mr. B.) bribed GWIN & LATHAM to do certain work for him upon certain conditions, and that they didn't keep faith with him. They deny the charge, and LATHAM presents the evidence that BRODERICK'S statements are not to be relied upon. BRODERICK had said emphatically that LATHAM, while promising to let him (B.) have all the Federal patronage in this State if he should be elected to the Senate, had written a letter to one FRANK TILFORD, promising the latter the Collectorship of San Francisco; that subsequently LATHAM surreptitiously obtained possession of the letter written by him, and that it was because he (Mr. B.) discovered this duplicity on LATHAM'S part that he withdrew from him his support for the Senatorship.

On the other hand, Mr. TILFORD publishes a letter denying each and every statement of Senator BRODERICK, expressing entire confidence in Mr. LATHAM, and saying also that among the reasons—given to him, at the time, by Mr. BRODERICK—for withdrawing his support from LATHAM, that now alleged was never mentioned. This puts Mr. BRODERICK in rather a tight spot; and the public await with interest to see how he is to get out of it.

The Sacramento *Standard* (Administration organ) makes an estimate that the Administration ticket will have 60,000 votes in this State, at the next election; the Republicans 25,000, and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats 15,000. I think the last vote is underrated, and am inclined to believe the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Governor will poll not less than 30,000 votes; indeed, I should not be surprised if he gives Mr. LATHAM a close run, notwithstanding the personal popularity and high character of the latter.

Among the deaths occurring here this week is that of WM. HART, Attorney-at-Law, formerly of Long Island, New York, who came here in 1849, and has been one of the most successful practitioners in the San Francisco bar. He was 67 years of age.

LUCY M. LADD has commenced a divorce suit in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco against her husband, JOHN A. LADD. The parties were married in Massachusetts in 1843, and came to California in 1857. She says that he is habitually intemperate. She alleges that in November, 1857, the defendant attempted to take her life with a razor, and soon afterwards with a pistol.

MARY A. SAMMIS has commenced suit, in Sacramento, for divorce from her husband, BENJ. W. SAMMIS. They were married in Sacramento in 1853, and went to Dayton, Ohio, in 1854. Defendant returned to California and corresponded with plaintiff until June, 1855, when, as she alleges, he wholly abandoned her and withheld necessary supplies.

A man named POLLE was killed at North Bloomfield, Nevada County, on the 16th, by a Mr. OLLNETS. POLLE had married a sister of OLLNETS, then separated from her, and then traduced her, and the language he used about her led to a fight, in which he was killed. The weapon used by OLLNETS was a knife, and he inflicted a number of wounds with it.

A stabbing affray occurred at Deadwood, eight miles from Michigan Bluff, on the evening of 14th July, where JOHN DALY stabbed and mortally wounded ARCHIBALD MCBRIDE. MCBRIDE was about 21 years of age, from the State of Maine, and has a brother living at Rattlesnake Bar. The wounded man was still living on the morning of the 15th, but could not long survive.

The United States Quartermaster's brig *Floyd*, Capt. HUSSEY, leaves to-day for Fort Yuma, on the Colorado with soldiers. She will stop at San Pedro on her downward trip, and take on board a company of the Sixth Infantry for the same destination. On her return she will bring back a company of artillery, which will be stationed at the Presidio.

The Grand Jury have found bills against DOLAN and RANKIN, the two employes of the United States Appraiser's Office who were detected in stealing goods from boxes and bales passing through that institution. They were held to bail in $10,000 each.

In addition to the election news from Oregon we have the following items:

The McKenzie and Cascade wagon road is opened so that the cattle can cross the mountains; and 2,000 head are on the way from Willamette Valley to the rich natural pastures of Walla Walla.

On Saturday afternoon, July 9, Miss JANE CUNNINGHAM, daughter of JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, residing near St. Helens, went in bathing, and, stepping into deep water, was drowned. The body remained in the water about twenty minutes, and when recovered, all efforts to restore life proved unavailing.

A letter has been received in Portland from Lieut. JOHN MULLER, United States Army, dated "CAMP on Palouse, fourteen miles from Snake River, July 4, 1859," in which the writer says: "Moved thus far without accident, and have located and made some 94 miles of our route for the Mission. I shall pass on rapidly for the Mission. Shall reach the Cœur de Alane tribes by Aug. 1. We have some 230 men and fear no attack. The Indians, thus far, are friendly."

There is general complaint among the farmers about the very short crops of grain.

The papers say the miners in the Colville district are making from $5 to $20 per day.

Further from California.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Overland California mail of the 25th reached here last night. The papers furnish a few additional items of news.

A fire occurred on the 23d at Grizzli Flats, which destroyed thirty buildings. Loss not stated.

The political excitement in the State was increasing, and the quarrel between Senators BRODERICK and GWIN had reached to personalities of the grossest character.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands state, that the new 10 per cent. tariff was not to be enforced until September, 1860.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but there was no improvement in prices.

The following ships had arrived at San Francisco in addition to those published in the dispatch from Memphis: *King Philip*, ROLLINS, from Boston Jan. 25; *Storm King*, ——; *Belle of the West*, HOWES, from Boston, March 11.

EDUCATION.

Convention of the Normal School Association at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Normal School Association, which is composed of those who are personally employed in connection with the Normal Schools of the United States, is commencing its sessions this morning.

There is a prospect of an exceedingly interesting and profitable meeting, as there are already many prominent educators here, from different sections of the country.

The meetings are to be held in the spacious hall of one of the edifices of the State Normal School, which will seat most comfortably a thousand persons.

The people of Trenton are welcoming to their homes all the female teachers who are assembling; the Committee of arrangements, with Prof. PHELPS' the Principal of the Normal School and President of the Association, at their head, are providing abundantly in every way for the comfort of all who may attend, and for the success of the meeting.

I notice among those already here, Rev. Dr. MCJILTON, Dr. J. L. YATES, and Dr. W. G. KNOWLES, of Baltimore; Mr. CREAGER, Principal of the Female High School, Philadelphia; Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Board of Education, of Mass.; Geo. B. EMERSON, LL. D., of Boston; Prof. Alpheus CROSBY, Principal of the Normal School, Salem, Mass Prof. D. N. CAMP, Principal of the Normal School of Connecticut; Ariel PARISH, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.; John S. HART, late Principal of the High School, Philadelphia; Geo. N. BIGELOW, Principal of the Normal School, Framingham, Mass.; D. P. COLBURN, Esq., Principal of R. I. Normal School, and many others, male and female.

The meeting was called to order promptly by the President, and was opened with prayer, by Rev. E. D. YEOMANS, of this city.

The President announced most clearly the objects of the meeting, and stated the plan of its proceedings

Messrs. CROSBY, BIGELOW and HOVEY were appointed a Committee on Nomination of Officers.

Prof. CROSBY was then introduced, and read a paper, limited by the plan of the meeting to twenty five minutes, on the subject of the "Proper Sphere and Work of the American Normal School." He considered first the question, What is the essential difference between Normal Schools and other schools? Second, How does/pes American Normal School differ from Normal Schools in other countries? The general object of European Normal Schools was stated to be, to take young men or boys, of the lower class, of very moderate attainments, and by a course of appropriate exercises, to drill them into a preparation for conducting, according to a prescribed routine schools for these lower classes, great pains being taken to inculcate the sentiments, principles and habits suitable for the more humble station which they are to occupy.

To show the proportion of male and female teachers in several Normal Schools, Prof. C. stated the of the members of the schools in Massachusetts were, in the proportion of 77 males to 375 females; in Rhode Island, 25 to 75; in Connecticut, 80 to 180; in New-York, 94 to 198; in New-Jersey, 31 to 87.

To illustrate the corresponding movement in Massachusetts with respect to the employment of female teachers, a comparison was instituted between the numbers employed in 1836–7 and in1857–8. At the former period there were 2,371 male teachers, and 3,591 females; at the latter period there were 1,981 male and 7,992 female teachers, making the number more than double what it was twenty-one years before.

Prof. C. then considered what should be the course of study in an American Normal School. It seems obvious, said he, that any course of professional training that is not merely mechanical or empirical, must have for its base a thorough consideration of the principles of the profession, of its philosophy, and that this should underlie and give form to all the attention which should be paid to practical results. Method must be continually changing according as circumstances change, and these change more or less each successive day. The particular course which was glory day before yesterday and wisdom yesterday may become folly to-day, and ruin to-morrow. The path of existence was destined to be onward, and the steps of one day cannot be repeated the next if progress is to be made. But principles are in their nature eternal, and it is their office to sustain and guide amid all the vicissitudes of circumstances, condition, and even fortune. They are the changeless stars that shine over us to direct amid all the tossings of the waves, the variations of wind and current, the agitations and wanderings of our frail bark. If properly observed they secure each right end, just as the vitality of the tree, amid all the alternations of sunshine and storm, with all the varieties of soil and climate, in the forest or the open field, on the mountains or upon the plain, makes of the acorn an oak, and only an oak.

In most professional schools the fundamental importance of the study of the principles upon which the profession is based, has been recognized and practically regarded; and no one questions that the prime objects of attention in a medical school should be the principles of medicine, in a law school, the principles of law, and in a theological school, of theology. Why has it not been equally seen that in a normal school for the training of educators the prime object of study should be the principles of education, and that the most earnest effort of the student should be directed, not to the solution of a miscellaneous question in Blank's Arithmetic, but to the answer for himself or herself, of such questions as these: What is education? What does it comprise? What are its true ends, its great laws, its essential means? What are the distinct properties of the only two subjects of education, vitalized matter and mind? What are the characteristics of the human body, its proper office, its wants, its capacities, its laws of development, health, strength and activity? What is the nature of mind, its end in creation, its destiny, its susceptibilities and powers What is the special end and design of each faculty of the mind, its capabilities, its limits, its uses, its dangers, its methods of action, its laws of awakening, unfolding, growth, health and disease, its need and reward of culture and the best methods of culture? What are the motive principles of man, his sensibilities, desires, affections, passions? What is the end and intent of each, its normal and abnormal action, its sanity and insanity, its relations to virtue, intelligence, energy and happiness? How can the educator avail himself of each so as to bring forth only melody and harmony? And then, the Will. What is that mysterious agent or essence of agency? Is it self-determined or determined from without? How can it be rightly stimulated, repressed, governed and taught to govern itself? The conscience, what this? Why was it given to us? How far and how can it be educated? Is it a sure or an erring guide? In what sense is it the Vicegerent of God? How can it be secured in its rightful authority? When dethroned, how can it be restored to its proper seat and sceptre? What constitute the agents of education, and what is the sphere, office, responsibility of each—of the pupil himself, of the parent, the school teacher, the School Committee, the clergyman, the community? How far must all education be essentially self-education? How various and extensive are educational influences? What are the best institutions for education, and what methods are most in harmony with its great principles? &c., &c.

Normal Schools should include, as its second great department, the other consideration of the principles and methods of instruction. But the question may arise with reference to what branches of learning or departments of teaching? With reference to all certainly that belong to the Common School. And these include the elements of most branches of learning. Arithmetic contains the elements of Mathematics, Geography, of the Natural Sciences; and Reading and Grammar of Language and Literature. It is familiar to teachers that the great difficulty in instruction lies in teaching the elements. There is the sharpest test of didactic philosophy and skill. The elements well taught, the further work of the teacher, as far as modes of instruction are concerned, is comparatively easy. Hence it will be practically found that the principles and methods of Common School instruction will substantially cover nearly the whole ground of the principles and methods of instruction in general. He who can teach scientifically and adroitly a primary school, may be trusted, if his literary attainments are sufficient, in any department of instruction up to the University.

The importance of raising the standard of admission to Normal schools was considered next by Prof. CROSBY.

On the question whether the higher branches shall be introduced into our Normal Schools further than liberal and truly scientific preparation for the work of Common School instruction is required, there must be a larger corps of teachers in the Normal Schools, and more complete support than they now have. If they are not introduced there will be, as there have been, the following consequences. Those who have been professionally educated for the work of teaching, who have made it a study, a science, will, for the most part, be confined to what are regarded as the lower, or as only medium positions in the work; while the higher places, the most influential and the most lucrative, will be chiefly occupied by those who, however well educated in other respects, have never made the science of teaching a distinct subject of study, who may have never given an hour to serious thought upon the principles of education, nay, who perhaps even scout the idea that any professional training is needed by the teacher. The evils of such a state of things I need not attempt to describe.

So far as young men are concerned there are two methods, which ought, perhaps, both to be attempted: the first, the extension of the courses of higher study in our Normal School; the second, the introduction of a thorough and efficient course of didactics, theoretical and practical, into our college curriculum. So far as young women are concerned, we seem to be shut up to the first of there methods; and, while I would have the Normal Schools for them devoted not less, but more than they now are, to the cause of primary education, deem it of vital importance (the expression does not exaggerate my conviction) that there should be in connection with these schools, scientific and literary advantages for our talented, studious and enterprising young ladies, akin to those which have been provided for their brothers, often at woman's expense, in the numerous colleges of our country.

We pass to our fifth and last inquiry, "What should be the influence of the American Normal School upon the character of its pupils?" I have left its greatest work to be mentioned last. For the question, after all, is not, Where has the teacher been educated? What has he studied? What does he know? but, What is he? Or, pardon me if my own special relations, and my own views of the distinctive office of each sex in the elevation of humanity, incline me to change the pronoun, What is she? What is her spirit? Her love for the work; her love for those committed to her charge; her ideal of excellence for herself and for her pupils?

The greater part of the day was spent in discussing the points suggested in the address, in which Dr. Emerson, of Boston; Dr. McJilton, of Baltimore; Prof. Hart, of Philadelphia; J. W. Dickinson, of Massachusetts; Prof. Phelps, Principal of the New-Jersey State Normal School; Prof. Hammill, of New-Jersey; Mr. Vickersham, of Pennsylvania; Gen. H. R. Oliver, of Massachusetts; Mr. Northrup, the Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Bigelow, of the Normal School at Framingham, Mass., participated.

During the day the Convention received an invitation, delivered in person, from the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, to visit Princeton on Friday, and dine with him, and also to visit the College and the battle ground. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

A Mad Bull in the Streets.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

We frequently have to chronicle accidents which arise from the practice of driving cattle through the streets of the City in the day time; and they will continue to occur so long as drovers are allowed the privilege. Is it any wonder the poor brutes become confused and maddened at the sudden transition from their quiet grazing grounds to sights and sounds which are, of course, entirely novel? A series of casualities were caused about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a furious bull which was being conveyed to the slaughter-house of Mr. CHAS. CORNELL, in Forsyth-street, near Stanton The animal, perfectly rabid, broke from his drivers, and started at an ungovernable rate of speed down Forsyth-street into Broome, through Broome to Elm, down Elm to Walker, and thence to Centre-street, causing a general consternation and stampede wherever he approached. A large and motley crowd of men and boys followed the brute, and by their yells and outcries increased his fright and desperation. In his mad course all that impeded his progress was attacked, whether it were animate or inanimate in its nature. The first who fell victims to the animal's fury were Mr. PATRICK FOLEY and his infant child, of No. 94 Baxter-street, who were walking on the sidewalk, unsuspecting the misfortune which overtook them. Both were picked up, bruised and insensible, and taken to a drug-store for treatment. A small boy residing in the Eighth Ward, whose name could not be learned, was also knocked down and trampled upon. Next the stoop of house No. 121 Walker-street attracted the attention of the bull, and his horns soon made chips of the pine plank which composed it. The tailor's shop of Mr. JOHN PARMELEE, corner of Walker and Centre-street, afterwards received a visit from the unwelcome brute, who made the occupants tremble with fright. The glass door of JOHN LYNCH'S store, corner of Centre and Canal, was also shattered, and the persons within were greatly terrified. An unfortunate negro boy in Centre-street, was next gored by the brute, and escaped with the loss of his eye. The driver from whom he had escaped by this time had reached the scene of the animal's freaks, and, seizing the rope which was still attached to his horns, attempted to take a turn with it around an awning-post. This check, although but momentary, increased the animal's rage—he pawed and snorted and bellowed and tossed his head in his exertions to free himself, and in an instant the stout rope snapped like a thread, jamming the driver's right thumb and stripping the flesh from the bone. The police then fired eight balls from their revolvers into the brute, the pain of the wounds having no other effect seemingly than to add to his fury, to which he gave vent in terrific bellowing. A second attempt to secure the animal to the awning-post resulted successfully, but the driver in accomplishing it received a severe blow in the back from the bull's horns. A long, sharp knife in the hands of the man, however, finished the animal's mad career—a lunge, a quick jerk of the instrument across the bull's throat, and he fell, his head half severed from his neck, and the steaming hot blood splashing on the cobble stones. Of course the crowd that gathered was too favorable an opportunity for the pickpockets to leave unimproved, and four persons complained to the police that they had been robbed. Mr. JACOB LEWIS, of No. 116 Centre-street, had his gold watch and chain, besides $41 in money, taken from his pocket. Officers JOURDEN and WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, afterwards arrested JOHN MCCARTY and CHARLES MACH, upon whom the property was found. They were taken before Alderman SMITH, who committed them to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Obituary.

The Hon. A. H. HANSCOM, a prominent politician of Michigan, and Speaker of the Assembly of that State in 1847, died at Marquette, Lake Superior, on the 4th of August, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A patent has recently been issued for an improvement in Locomotive Engines. It is the magnetizing of the driving wheels, thereby causing seventy-five per cent. additional adhesion to the iron track; thus enabling a light engine of seventeen tons weight, to perform the work of a heavy engine of thirty tons.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington:

DECISIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has decided that under the Tariff of 1857, lappings composed of worsted and flax are liable to a duty of 19 per centum; drop black used as paint to 15 per centum, and caraway seeds free.

Parties designing to send articles of small bulk, but of great value, to the United States, seem to be under the impression that for greater security they can properly forward them through the mail to the consignment of the Collectors of Customs. This has led to the issue of instructions that such consignments are not sanctioned by law, as the officers of the Customs are expressly prohibited from being engaged in the business of importation. Should cases occur after this warning, it will become the duty of the Department to adopt such measures as the law may warrant to put an end to the practice.

Later from Porto Cabello.

A REVOLUTIONARY FORCE PREPARING TO ATTACK THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 15.

The bark *Dallett* has arrived here with Porto Cabello dates of the 1st inst. Gen. FALCON, at the head of 500 revolutionists, had landed a few miles below Porto Cabello, and, being joined by Gen. GUEVARA, was preparing to attack the city. He had prepared a plan of attack to enter the city, but it had been foiled by the arrest of his accomplice in the city. FALCON was enabled to make the landing he did through the complicity of some of the Government officials. None of the Government's vessels interfered until the landing was effected. Porto Cabello was defended by 200 Government troops and six pieces of artillery.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following particulars:

"The two main streets of the city are protected by six pieces of artillery, and in case the Revolutionary party should succeed it will be after some hard fighting.

The newspapers are full of details in reference to the revolution, from which it appears that the Government, not feeling strong enough to maintain its position at all points, has been inclining to accede in one or two points to the demands of the Revolutionary party.

A letter dated Porto Cabello, July 30, says: "Our situation has grown worse and worse daily. Through complicity of some of the chiefs here, Gen. FALCON has been allowed to land at the port of the 'Palito,' only four or five leagues from this port, where no vessels can go in without being plainly seen from the city and fort."

The Government vessels never started out to prevent his landing until after he was safe ashore. One of FALCON'S vessels was taken, the other was broken to pieces.

Since landing FALCON has had free communication with his friends in Porto Cabello. A plan for his entrance had been fixed, but the arrest of some of his accomplices prevented the treachery from being carried out.

We are blockaded by land; our intercourse with the interior cut off; the inner part of the city entrenched; business almost entirely stopped. The telegraph to Valencia and Caraccas is cut away. The Government in Caraccas is worthless and wavering as ever, leaving us to our own defence and fortune.

We are without security here for our lives and property, without any prospect of getting over this overwhelming situation, and are massed now with an attack upon our city by a much stronger force and better organized faction than formerly, with less force on our side than previously, from desertions and disaffection. So we are constantly, by night and by day, on the alarm."

The Ontario Elevator Burnt.

PALLADIUM, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A fire was discovered about 3½ o'clock this morning in the steam elevator in this place, owned by FRED. T. CORRINGTON. The flames were first seen at the north and water front. The immense building was entirely consumed, with the exception of the engine depôt. The warehouse is said to have contained 150,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The loss is estimated at $150,000, which is doubtless insured mostly in New-York Companies. The Canadian schooner *Mary*, which was discharging her cargo of wheat last evening, was lying at the warehouse and was badly burned. The fire extended no further.

Riotous Proceedings at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A lad named DONAHUE was shot last night during the riotous proceedings of the American political clubs. He received flesh wounds in the arm and head, but they are not considered fatal.

Ascension of Wise, the Aeronaut.

LAFAYETTE, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

WISE, the aeronaut, ascended from here at two o'clock this afternoon for his destination in the East. The wind was very light at the time.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Aug. 17—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Asia*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst. Wind light and blowing from the east. Weather clear.

The Weather in the Vicinity of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The thermometer was down to 40° in some towns in the vicinity last night, and white frost has been observed this morning.

Another Murder in South Brooklyn.

A MAN KILLS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

At a little past 10 o'clock last night Officer JOHNSTON, of Third Precinct Police, arrested a printer named ROBERT TOFLTS, at his residence corner of Atlantic and Willow streets, on a charge of having killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD. The facts, as near as they could be gathered at the late hour at which the affair transpired, are as follows:

The deceased, it appears, resided with her daughter and son-in-law, the prisoner, in the tenement house known as "Squire's Building," on Atlantic, corner of Willow-street. At a little before 10 o'clock last night, some of the occupants of the building heard screeches and cries for help coming from the apartment occupied by TOFLTS. Several of the inmates went to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, when they had additional evidence that some crime had been committed in the fact that the accused was very anxious to keep everybody out, and failing, it is said, to lock the door, in his anxiety to screen the scene within he directed a child to bring him a hammer and nails to enable him to fasten the door. By this time all the inmates of the house were aroused to a knowledge of the fact that something had happened, and all were eager to have the mystery solved. At this juncture, the assistance of a policeman was sought, and the first one found was Officer JOHNSTON, of the Third Precinct. He promptly entered the premises, and the suspicions of the neighbors were fully confirmed; for there lay on the floor in one of the rooms occupied by TOFLTS the dead body of his mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD. The Deputy-Coroner was soon on the spot, and a cursory examination of the body and the attendant circumstances, satisfied all present that a murder had been committed, and accordingly, TOFLTS was committed to the cells in the Third Precinct station-house, where he will remain until the Coroner investigates the case to-day.

The accused, when arrested, denied all knowledge as to how his mother-in-law came to her death. Upon examination of the body of deceased a wound was found on the forehead, just above the nose, as if made by some blunt instrument like a hatchet, where the skull is supposed to be fractured. Another wound was found on the left breast. No further examination was made last night.

It is stated that the deceased and TOFLTS lived anything but happily together, they had frequent quarrels which sometimes ended in blows. It was stated by some of the neighbors that they had a regular fight yesterday afternoon, and the deceased getting the worst of it, went to the City Hall for the purpose of getting a warrant against her son-in-law for assault and battery. As it was so late in the day it is probable that she did not get what she sought and returned, and doubtless the disturbance was again renewed.

The only witness to the transaction was a daughter of the accused, only 10 ten years old. Her lips were sealed last night, and the bars of a prison had no terrors for her. Mrs. TOFLTS and her four children were all taken to the station-house, and detained as witnesses.

No cause as yet is known for the killing, except the quarrel between the accused and deceased. The accused, though a man in the habit at times of drinking freely, was not, when arrested, at all under the influence of liquor. He is a native of Scotland but has worked many years in the Brooklyn offices, where he is well known. He is about 48 years old.

Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest to day

corps, it is in no state to do anything at present." What, one may ask, would have been the condition of Count CLAM's corps had Count GYULAI condescended to forego his dinner? In 1848 Venice was lost to Austria because the General in command loved his supper too much. In 1859 a province is lost for a dinner. Count GYULAI retired in disgrace, but to wipe away the reproach that he was a General of parade, and that he had never seen a shot fired, he refused the Banship of Croatia and returned to his regiment, willing to serve as Colonel, since he could no longer be accepted as Commander-in-Chief. How few old soldiers would have had the courage to do this! At first his misfortune hung heavily upon him, but it was remarked that after the battle of Solferino his spirits revived. A shrewd observer said, after that battle, that it was remarkable how much of the GYULAI incubus still weighed upon the Austrian army. The Count, however, consoled himself with the thought that HESS had done no better.

THE DEFEAT AT SOLFERINO.

The retrospect of Solerino must be very irritating to all who feel interest in the military fame of Austria. It is needless to dwell on the well-known fact that the Austrian army was forced into action in positions most disadvantageous to them. That fact has been explained and commented on. It has been shown how difficult it was to defend a series of heights like those of Solferino, which, lying at an angle oblique to the front of the attacking force, were easily assailable on both flanks. But other causes besides these combined to produce a catastrophe. At Magenta the incapacity of the Commander-in-Chief produced its natural consequence—defeat. At Solferino, where there was no Commander-in-Chief, and where each General did pretty much what he pleased, too many of the leaders proved themselves the worthy emulators of GYULAI. It was peculiarly unfortunate that among all the corps of the Austrian army that of Count CLAM should have been chosen to hold the position in which most energy and decision were required. CLAM's corps had never recovered the shock it received at Magenta. It supported but feebly the efforts of the Fifth Corps. The weakness which it evinced, and the confusion into which it fell, at the most critical part of the day's operations, proved that Count CLAM was not the right man in the right place. A General, however brave he may be in the field, cannot be said to possess the necessary qualities of command unless he possesses in addition coolness, decision and keen observation. A General who does not know where his reserves are placed incurs blame of no ordinary kind. Such, unfortunately, was the case with Count CLAM. When his corps yielded and fell back, the reserve of six batteries (36 guns) might, if forthcoming, have retrieved the disaster. But when that reserve was wanted it was not to be found. Precious time was lost in searching for it, and Solferino was already in the hands of the French when the discovery was made that the reserve lay at Volta, four or five miles from the spot where it ought to have been. It was enough to raise a smile on the countenance even of an Austrian, to hear a Colonel say, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as he rode over the hill of Madonna delle Piave, that he was going for the artillery reserve of the First Corps, at Volta.

This, however, was not all. Gen. ZEDWITZ, with six regiments of cavalry and six batteries of artillery (about 15,000 men [and 36 guns,) unaccountably remained Goito, and paralyzed by his absence all the efforts of the divisions forming the Austrian left. The Generals of the Third, Ninth and Eleventh corps were waiting all day for ZEDWITZ. Inferior to the French in artillery, they longed for the moment when the heavy cavalry and artillery should appear and restore the equilibrium of the battle. But they waited in vain. No cavalry, no artillery, came on. LICHTENSTEIN and, too, with his 25 000 men, where was he all this time? Why had he not come up? While the battle raged many a glance was turned towards the quarter whence he was expected, but he came not. Like LEDWITZ, he never moved. It is very small consolation to the Austrians to know that CLAM, LICHTENSTEIN and ZEDWITZ shared the fate of GYULAI. Their removal from the army could not repair the losses caused by their incapacity or neglect.

The French said of the Austrian army, "The cavalry is superb, the artillery is admirable, the infantry are children." The children fought Solferino, and fought it alone, for the superb cavalry and admirable artillery were not there. What a comment this on standing armies! For years Austria has sacrificed her treasure and lavished her attention on this cavalry and artillery. If war of little moment whether the country were well or ill governed. "It is true," an Austrian might have said, "we have a bad Administration, hard taxation, a hateful police; but, on the other hand, we have a splendid army, cavalry unsurpassed, and artillery famous all the world over." The time comes when this army, maintained at countless cost, is to prove that it is worth the sacrifices made in its favor; and behold, when it is wanted, the unrivaled artillery and cavalry are away, no one knows where!

Is this melancholy result only due to the fact that commands have been intrusted to incompetent hands, or is it possible that other insults are committed which cannot be excused? One example alone will prove that the experience of years has not preserved the Austrians from gross military errors. When the battery of the Ninth Corps opened fire on the plain of Medole, they were so quickly mauled by the superior number of the French guns that it was found necessary to withdraw them. In order to do this with effect, MENSDORF's cavalry was ordered out into the plain, and the hostile fire was then divided with so much success that the batteries were limbered up with smaller loss than might have been expected. But military men very properly inquire whether heavy dragoons were not organized for a different purpose than that of drawing off an enemy's fire from artillery? The veriest tyro understands how troops may be moved under cover of artillery, but what shall we say of artillery moved out of fire under cover of cavalry? Had Count MENSDORF been near the enemy, there would have been some sense in ordering him out into the plain; but it was really too bad to send him into a plain covered by hostile balls, fired from a distance of 3,000 yards, and out of range of any guns such as cavalry divisions generally take with them. One can fancy the rage of the officer in command of the battery that first accompanied MENSDORF, when, in five minutes after he entered the plain of Medole, five of his guns were dismounted, at a distance which rendered any attempt on his part to fire perfectly useless. A second battery took the place of the first one. In less than a minute, three of the guns were dismounted. The officer in command asked permission to dash forward, regardless of all odds, and fire a volley at close quarters. Count MENSDORF refused, thinking, doubtless, that if three guns could be dismounted in a minute at 3,000 yards, the remainder would be disposed of long before they could have got into range. Finally, the cavalry division retired without coming in contact with the enemy. With regard to the purpose with which its movement was undertaken, that certainly was effected. But this purpose was not worth the cost. To save one set of batteries, an other set was sacrificed, and, in addition, a vast number of men, and not less than 500 horses. It was here that the superiority of the rifled cannon over ordinary artillery was finally and decisively proved. The horizontal fire on the plains of Medole dismounted guns more than 3,000 yards off. At Solferino the practice was by no means so successful, and the French, firing from the heights against heights, did not aim well. The rifled guns may be said, however, to have rendered invaluable service. If a military man were to be asked what ground he would choose in Italy for the evolutions of cavalry, he would at once pitch upon the plain of Medole as combining all the advantages that could be desired. The Austrians had the best opportunity of using that plain. Their cavalry was not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to neutralize the effects of the enemy's artillery; but even had they been in force on that plain it is doubtful whether they would have done much, unless they had been fortunate enough to turn the French right.

It is not alone the rifled cannon that has changed the conditions upon which modern armies must now fight—the use of rifled arms of every description must alter the old system of manœuvering in the field. Austria, with its fondness for old-established rules, has not realized this as the French have done. An Austrian soldier returning from the field at Solferino remarked that the French fired much quicker than their opponents. Numbers of them, he said, fire from the hip without taking aim. This is true. The French, instead of a simple line of skirmishers in advance of their columns, had a double line, the rearmost of which fired over those in advance of them. Thus it was that the ground in the rear of the Austrian front was alive with projectiles, which, although propelled without aim, did not fail to annoy severely the regimental reserves. It was this system of firing at high elevation which rendered the Rocca-hill at Cavriana untenable by the Emperor of Austria and his staff long before the French were in close proximity to the spot. It was this system of firing which made the Austrian soldiers remark that they preferred fighting in the foremost rank to standing in regimental reserve.

THE CONDITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Other curious facts may be mentioned as illustrating the condition of the Austrian army. It has been said, and is quite true, that there are no field hospitals in the Austrian army. This is a part of a system upon which much may be said upon one side or the other. The Austrians never carry tents in Italy. They say that field hospitals for the sick and tents for the healthy are not required, because Italy is so thickly studded with villages that shelter can always be obtained for the troops, and the system of transport is so perfect that the sick can always be carried to hospitals in large towns. Unfortunately, the hospitals of large cities like Verona and Mantua, though vast and airy, are not capable of containing one-quarter of the sufferers in such an engagement as Solferino; and after every ward in Verona had been filled it was found necessary to send off the majority of the wounded to Vicenza, Venice and Innsbruck. How many men perished of exposure to heat and fatigue consequent upon traveling under suffering it is almost impossible to say, but this and the absence of a sufficient number of medical men caused the loss of many soldiers whose state was not such as to render it impossible to cure them. Again, the perfection of the Austrian transport is not an unmixed benefit. It encumbers the roads and prevents rapid motion. This was seriously felt at Solferino, where the transport trains impeded the movements of the columns. The small-arm ammunition also, being in carts, was not so easily supplied to the men in battle as it ought to have been. It may give some insight into the condition of a country through which an Austrian army of 150,000 men moves to say that were the whole of it marching upon one road the head of the column would be 120 miles from the rearmost file. It is calculated that, independently of the cavalry and artillery, the transport train of the Austrian army in Italy employed 100,000 horses.

Finally, as to the condition of the Austrian soldier going into battle. There is no doubt that an ill-fed army does not fight so well as one which freely partakes of food. Now, the Austrian army is an ill-fed army. The rations of a soldier in Italy consisted of one-half pound of beef and a proportionate quantity of bread. Neither wine, nor spirits, nor coffee, are part of the diet of fare. If the Austrian soldier wants more than his ration he buys it. This is a fruitful source of disorder. On a march the soldier falls out of his rank to buy cheese or bacon. He must run to resume his place, and he eats in the ranks. He is obliged so to satisfy his appetite and quench his thirst because the regulation is that he shall cook but once a-day. In time of peace the meal is cooked and served at a regular hour. In time of war, on a march, for instance, the cooking takes place in the evening, after the bivouac is prepared. The meal having been eaten, the soldier lies down, and is not entitled to another for twenty-four hours. The result of this at Solferino has already been mentioned. The soldiers ate their dinner on the evening of the 23d, and were not entitled to another until the evening of the 24th. In the meanwhile a battle was to be fought on an empty stomach. Much was said of the hareships endured by English soldiers in the Crimea because their coffee was not roasted and ground for them. The Austrian army get no coffee at all, and receive no rations of spirits or wine. "It is shameful," said Count RECHBERG (a civilian) at Verona, "that the Commissariat should not feed the army better." "The Commissariat is not to blame," was the reply; "it is the system. For 40 years and more the army has been so fed, and it is only now you discover that the ration is insufficient." The result of this discourse was that additional rations were served out to the troops, which is very like beginning to train a horse after he has lost a race.

This generosity as to rations was only visible, however, after the signature of the armistice of Villafranca, for previous to the suspension of arms there was every reason to fear that the supply of food to the army would be diminished rather than increased. It is a remarkable example, indeed, of the improvidence of the Austrians that their supplies were failing at every moment when provisions were becoming most necessary. Their improvidence had been equally great in another direction. In their anxiety to strengthen Pavia and Piacenza, they took a vast number of guns out of Verona to arm the walls of those cities. When they retired those guns were blown up, or sunk in canals and rivers. Verona remained imperfectly armed; but, as it was not anticipated that the war would be so unsuccessful as to make a siege of Verona imminent, this unreadiness was not a subject of much anxiety. For the same reason the victualing department of the fortresses had been neglected. The disaster of Solferino brough these omissions into serious notice. To defend Verona without guns or provisions was impossible. Those who have attentively read the history of the siege of Sebastopol know that the Russians constantly renewed the ordnance of their works from the inexhaustible supplies of their arsenal. At Verona, on the 25th of June, 150 guns were still wanting to complete the defences, and as for reserves in the arsenal, there were none. Again, with respect to food, if the French had commenced the siege at once it was a certainty that the supply then at hand would not last six weeks. It is not extraordinary, under these circumstances, that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH should have desired an armistice. It has been said that the first overtures for a suspension of arms came from LOUIS NAPOLEON, but this is a mistake. The Emperor of Austria asked for and obtained the armistice, which was for him an absolute necessity. Why the armistic was granted by France is not so well known. The armistice caused no surprise in the Austrian army, except in so far as its duration is concerned. The signature of the peace did create surprise and indignation, but it may be assumed with certainty that FRANCIS JOSEPH would not have accepted it had he not felt that it was the best thing he could hope for under the circumstances. The reasons which swayed his decision were partly military, but mainly political, and these last it is not the purpose of the present statement to touch upon.

INGRATITUDE OF ITALY TO FRANCE.

COMPLAINT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

From the Paris Constitutionnel (M. Granier de Cassagnac.)

Much has been said about the ingratitude of Italy. It would be too sad to believe in it, but it may not be useless to show that it has neither cause nor pretext.

As long as the war lasted, the feeling of benefits received and the joy at deliverance escaped in noisy outbursts from the Italian hearts, and marked the march of our armies. The conclusion of peace has suddenly stifled their cries, frozen their souls, killed their hopes or illusions; and, at the first blush, Italy delivered has not much differed from Italy oppressed.

Since then, common sense and justice resuming their rights, the position of Italy made by the devotion of France has been better appreciated.

Nevertheless, all Italians do not exactly understand what that position is, and what it has cost. Instead of surrounding the name and the person of the Emperor NAPOLEON with unbounded gratitude, they seem to forget a little what his personal efforts have been for the Italian cause; the nature and the number of the obstacles which impeded him, and which he alone in the world had the resolution to meet and the power to overcome.

Let us enumerate these obstacles, immense at the outset: Everywhere profound aversion to war, in France as well as in the rest of Europe; little confidence in the wisdom of Italy; difficulty in separating the cause of nationality from the cause of revolution; general fears of a demagogical outbreak.

These obstacles, still present to the memory of all men, and which have been encountered and surmounted by the sole will of the Emperor, let us consider them once more, that the grandeur of the attempt may, if necessary, elucidate the enormity of ingratitude.

II.

To give reasonable satisfaction to Italy, was evidently to stifle a central hot-bed of agitation, and to work towards the pacification of Europe; but to give reasonable satisfaction to Italy it was necessary to establish her nationality, and to accept, to deliver her from foreign domination, the chances of an obstinate struggle with one of the first military Powers of Europe.

That plan, vast doubtless, but in itself most sensible, presented itself suddenly before the public mind, so natural was it. Nevertheless, when it stood forth clearly abroad, how was it received by public opinion in Europe and in France?

By a profound and universal explosion of discontent and objections.

Those same English, German and Spanish journals which now find that the Emperor has done very little for Italy by tearing up the treaties of 1815, which enchained it, were then of the opinion that one could not dream of depriving Austria of one inch of ground in Lombardy without thereby upsetting the balance of power in Europe, and without immediately provoking all interested States to come to her defence.

III.

In France the apprehensions were general and public; in Europe the threats were scarcely disguised.

Without speaking of the mistrust inspired by the Italian character,—by their disunion, their sympathy and recent attempts,—justly aroused in France, there was nevertheless real and deep sympathy for the cause of Italy. But honest men did not look upon the possible results as on a level with sure chances. Repugnance was felt to risk reëstablished order, security, public prosperity, perhaps the future, in a national attempt, doubtless, but the result of which, achieved by the power of one nation, had to be consolidated by the energy and wisdom of another.

In Europe the same repugnance, the same objections were evinced, with less delicacy of expression.

Germany threw out menaces; Prussia was not reassuring; the English Government spoke out loudly for Austria.

Italy herself, with the exception of Piedmont and some patriots in the duchies, remained silent; Rome was amazed and complained.

Nevertheless, Austria, resolute and prepared for war, had already invaded Piedmont; Piacenza, Parma, Ferrara, and Ancona were in the power of the Imperial troops. Every day the news was expected at Paris of the entrance of the Austrians into Turin; and Germany threatened an attack on the Rhine if a French army crossed the Alps.

Such is, it is known, a faithful picture of the difficulties and perils attached to the deliverance of Italy. Never, surely, were there greater or more pressing ones; and yet, did they stop or intimidate the liberator? No.

IV.

In a few days the Emperor triumphs over all internal difficulties, calls back, rallies round him public opinion by his superior common sense, his straightforwdness, and his services; then, certain of the support of France, he braves the discontent of Europe, and in a campaign of two months he delivers Piedmont, the whole of Central Italy, and all Lombardy.

The effort was heroic, annihilating, decisive; and the armies of Austria, brought from the banks of the Sesia to the banks of the Adige, sheltered themselves behind the guns of their formidable fortresses.

Once there, what was to be done?

It became necessary to obtain and secure the result which was the object of the war—namely, to deliver Italy from the Austrian rule; to establish that not one inch of the territory of the peninsula should be anything but Italian, whatever might be the conditions in detail of the National Confederation about to be established.

That was the object of the expedition, the price of the sacrifices and of the blood of France. It ought to be achieved, let us repeat it; but ought it absolutely to imply the burden of a war to the knife if the more essential part could be obtained by a moderate peace?

V.

The Emperor of Austria, moved at last by the dangers threatening general order, and by the wishes of Europe, suppressing the sentiments natural to the head of a military Government, still supported by a powerful army, and making concessions one-quarter of which would have prevented war two months earlier, cedes Lombardy, recognizes the complete independence of Italian nationality, admits a Confederation of all the States of the Peninsula, which Venice will join as Italian territory, as Luxembourg joined the German Confederation—that is to say, remaining the properby of the Emperor of Austria, but not of the Austrian Empire.

Austria retains, it is true, Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnano; but independently of her paramount influence in Italy she gives up the fortresses of Placenza, Brescello, Pizzighettone, Rocca d'Anfo, Ferrara and Ancona, and all that portion of the Venetian territory, which extended toward Volta, on the right bank of the Minclo, and which formed part of Venetia.

Doubtless, in not separating Venice completely and absolutely from the House of Hapsburg, the Emperor has not done all that he wished to do for Italy; but, as a French sovereign, he has done all that he was allowed to do.

Have men clearly put the question to themselves, what the difference would have cost?

It would have cost long sieges, new battles, new loans, an immediate war on the Rhine, disturbances in Central Italy, insurrections in Hungary and elsewhere, which it would have been necessary to tolerate, perhaps to encourage; in a word, it would have cost the abandonment of the principles of order and the adoption of the principles of revolution—of agitation for the present and an abyss for the future, without speaking of a possible return of good fortune.

Compared to such dangers, what a determined and successful war might have procured for Venice sinks into insignificance. And will Italy refuse this sacrifice to the Emperor and to France, who have made such great sacrifices for her?

VI.

The Emperor, who had the modesty recently to explain the motives of his conduct in Italy, has said that he has done all he could do without compromising the destinies of France.

We, citizens, we have the right, and it is our duty to say respectiully, but to say that the Emperor has fully fulfilled his promise. The confidence of the country compels him; and it is because he has a great power that he ought to show moderation.

Henceforth Italian nationality exists, if the Italians are clever and wise enough to turn to account the advantages which the peace secures to them.

If the consequences of the peace of Villafranca receive the development which may be expected from it, and which, we hope, will be attained, Italy will only form one confederate country, of which Venice will form part; Piedmont will dominate by her influence, and will form a State of 8 000,000 of souls; the Pope, having already promised important reforms, secularizing his Government, and granting liberal reforms in the Provinces, will give the example of serious and practical reforms which, emanating from so high a quarter, cannot fail to have fruitful results.

This is what Italy will be indebted for to the Emperor NAPOLEON, who has known how to conciliate the interests of Italy with the duties of France and the peace of the world. In the eyes of Europe the benefit is immense, and Italy will not lessen it by overlooking it.

Italy understands, we are convinced of it, that she is really free. If she does not understand it, so much the worse for her!

Let her ponder well upon it. If the powerful hand which for a moment was extended to her should be withdrawn, neither the fine speeches in the English Parliament, nor partial insurrections, nor sterile sympathies from the Liberal Party in Europe, would prevent Austria from once more dominating over Italy, and then it would be—from Turin to Me sina.

THE ENGLISH PRESS IN DEFENCE OF THE ITALIANS.

There is a cessation in Italy of that vigorous enthusiasm which kept up continual plaudits so long as the French kept up their succession of victories, and the *Constitutionnel* immediately cries, "It would be too painful to believe that Italy is ungrateful." The French ear had become accustomed to sounds of thankfulness and sounds of joy, to transports of delight, and to the extravagant intoxication of recovered freedom. Peace has been made, and a "horrid sound of silence" comes over the scene. The French Press complains that immediately the conflict ceased the Italian gratitude seemed spent. The peace of Villafranca has stopped their cries of joy, has frozen up all their flowing sympathies, has crushed their hopes, and dissipated their illusions. "Italy delivered," say the disappointed benefactors, "differs little in mood from Italy oppressed." Yet M. DE CASSAGNAC is ready to prove that all has been done for Italy which an Emperor of the French ought to have risked and labored at for that country. So much the worse for her if she does not know that she is substantially, and to every useful purpose, free. So much the worse for her if she withdraws her gratitude because France has not indulged her to the full fruition of all her hopes, and has paused before the sacrifices which the complete enfranchisement of Italy would have demanded. To have obtained Venice and the Quadrangle would have cost long sieges and new battles, an immediate war upon the Rhine, conflicts in Central Italy, insurrection in Hungary, and a change in policy which would involve the abandonment of the cause of order and the advocacy of that of revolution throughout Europe. There was no duty which impelled France to such sacrifices for such a result. Her gift of freedom, such as it is, is a free gift. VICTOR EMANUEL has not the prerogative of imposing as he may list new labors on the Hercules of France.

There would be much reason in these remonstrances if we could admit the assumptions on which they are based. But we do not think those Italians for whom anything has been done are ungrateful for what the French have effected for them. The French army cannot expect the Venetians to be grateful to them for having sealed their fate irrevocably by cutting them off from the rest of Italy, and closing the iron hand of Austria upon them. France has up to this time earned no gratitude from Tuscans or Modenese. But Lombardy, which has obtained what it desired, is exulting and thankful. Milan, with the exception of a few wary lovers of their money-bags, who are calculating the future cost of freedom, is gay and demonstrative; and Sardinia is ready to do almost anything to show their gratitude—even, perhaps, to that strong proof which the diplomatic agent of the Emperor of the French is now demanding. We see no proofs, or even symptoms, of Italian ingratitude. GARIBALDI, who seems to be the WASHINGTON of this great struggle for freedom, is not wanting in almost passionate acknowledgment of the services which the Emperor has rendered to his country. While he refuses to submit the cause of Italy to the arbitrament of diplomatists, and while he remains in arms to obtain for Central Italy what has been achieved for Lombardy, he exhorts his countrymen never "to forget the gratitude they owe to NAPOLEON and to the heroic French nation, whose valiant sons still lie, for the cause of Italy, wounded and mutilated on the bed of suffering." These are not the words of coldness or ingratitude, nor is it acknowledgment grudgingly given. The fact is, not that Italy is ungrateful for the past, but that she is uncertain as to the future. Accustomed to read her destinies in the commands of foreigners, she waits, hushed in suspense, to hear what gloss the Treaty of Zurich will publish upon the text of the Convention of Villafranca. She is not ungrateful for the gift bestowed upon her, but she is full of fear lest that which she has just acquired should be taken from her by force. The result of the French interference has been much greater than the French themselves reckon when they count up their claims of gratitude from Italy. Montebello, and Magenta, and Solferino have not only purged Lombardy of the Austrian rule, but they have freed all the rest of Italy from the immediate pressure of the Austrian power. In the present attitude of the recently belligerent Powers it would be obviously impossible for Austria alone to march an army into Italy to put down any insurrection, or to put up any expelled friend of Austria. The conditions which the Austrian and the Priest party throughout Italy and throughout Europe have always declared to be the conditions of anarchy, have come to be the actual conditions of Italy. The will of the Italian people has been now for a considerable period the only source of action. They have feared no foreign force; they have been stronger than any domestic oppression. Everywhere throughout the Peninsula the instruments of tyranny have broken in the hands of the tyrants. The Pope's mercenaries were permitted even to sack cities and to butcher the innocent inhabitants, and they were not destroyed; but they will be restrained from repeating the offence. The Swiss troops of the King of Naples were slaughtered, not by the people, but by the Prince who hired them. The Grand Dukes of the Italian Duchies went forth in peace with all who chose to follow them. There is no force, except the French, throughout the Italian Peninsula which could control or interrupt a great popular insurrection. If the Italians were what Italians have been thought to be all the cities of that fair country ought at this moment to be echoing revolutionary cries and flowing with blood. The Papal authorities, the Austrian partisans, and all the priests ought, if what we have been so sedulously told were true, to be at this moment under the sentences of revolution ary tribunals. There was much to remember. Bitter oppression had left a rankling wound in many a heart, and it would not have fairly caused surprise if some excesses had marked this new period of exemption from the threat or presence of an armed force. The fair ground of surprise, however, is in that which has really happened. MAZZINI's name has never been heard throughout the whole of this contest. When the hope of a reasonable freedom dawned, all the grotesque goblins of the darkness seem to have flitted away. We have heard nothing of the Red Republicans, with their secret conspiracies and their secret stabs. No Republic, "one and indivisible," has started into a spasmodic existence. Every proceeding has been as reasonable, as orderly, and as little influenced by extravagance and enthusiasm as if it had been directed by an English church-warden, and modeled upon the proceedings of an English parish vestry. Private property and personal security were never better guarded than they are at the present moment, when all Central Italy is relieved from the presence of those foreign armies which have been so long maintained there under the pretext of preserving "order," preventing "anarchy," and repressing the mischievous instincts of the people. The people have been disappointed by the terms of the Peace, and they are now alarmed lest they shall have to fight a hopeless fight against invaders whom they had hoped to be able to welcome as deliverers. But they have not committed a single act of violence. So far as they have yet gone, they have shown a marvellous aptitude for managing their own affairs, and a wonderful power of abstaining from those crimes of revenge to which the Italian race has always been supposed particularly prone. Their conduct has been exemplary even beyond the power of calumny to question it, for doubt not that if there had been one questionable act, one instance of severity capable of a double version, we should have heard of it. The old Priest party and the Austrocanti would, if they could have found any credible materials, have filled all Europe with their outcries.

There facts should weigh with NAPOLEON III. He has worked hard to earn Italian gratitude; he now has the opportunity of reviving Italian confidence at the cheap rate of doing nothing. Venetia is gone. Austria has in the fortresses retained her power of future re-conquest. These things cannot be helped. Italy must be content to work out her nationality with this thorn in her flesh. All that Europe now asks for her is that France and Austria shall let her alone. She is behaving admirably. The cause of "order" loses nothing in the hands of her popular Assemblies. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S old "principle"—the sovereignty of the people—is working far better than in its ordinary development among non Anglo-Saxon races. If he would do a wise and magnanimous thing he will instruct M. DE BOURQUENEY to accept this *status quo*—to leave the Italians to themselves, so far as that article in the Treaty of Villafranca which gives Venetia to Austria will permit. If he desire their gratitude, they will be more grateful to him for letting them work out their own liberation than ever for liberating them. All nationalities are jealous of interference; all nationalities hate the foreigner when he appears among them in power; and they hate him almost as much when he helps as when he oppresses.

GARIBALDI AND HIS SERVICES IN THE WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

TURIN, Sunday, July 31, 1859.

Of all the various persons who have figured conspicuously in the recent war, not one seems to have laid so strong a hold upon the sympathy and interest of the public as Gen. GARIBALDI. It often happens that the exploits and adventures of a partisan chief exercise with the majority a romantic attraction exceeding that possessed by the movements of armies and the more important events of a campaign. GARIBALDI's dashing conduct in former wars, and his whole adventurous career, were already well known to the world; and when, at the head of a small body of fresh and indifferently armed levies, he dashed into Northern Lombardy, preceeding the Franco-Piedmontese, and when he might at any moment have found himself in presence of thrice his number of Austrian troops, it was natural that many eyes should be turned towards him with anxious interest. People expected, from day to day, to hear of his being cut off and surrounded, and his corps annihilated or compelled to surrender; or, at best, being compelled to seek refuge on neutral territory. It was due partly to his skill and knowledge of the country, and to the sympathy and aid of the inhabitants, but in great measure, also, to Austrian blundering and undue contempt of the foe, that he avoided all such misfortunes, and that, with the exception of the affair at Castenedolo, in which his band was worsted, he seems invariably to have had more or less the advantage. Even at Castenedolo, however, where a portion of his corps was led into an ambuscade, his own daring and military qualities were conspicuous. At the head of a small number of men, volunteers for a service which he had announced to them as desperate, he made a most fierce and determined charge, and lost four-fifths of his followers, but secured the retreat of his main body. For him the war may be said to have but just begun when it prematurely ended. He had not got anything like the force which it is presumable he in a short time would have acquired. The eccentric and mysterious nature of his operations rendered it exceedingly difficult to get trustworthy accounts of them, and was naturally favorable to exaggeration, and to imaginative and fantastical statements. My belief is that he never, at any time in this war, had more than about 4 000 men under his orders, and seldom so many. True that, after his entrance into Lombardy, one heard a great deal of the numbers of recruits that inscribed their names at Milan and elsewhere, but a very small proportion of these ever joined; and at the close of the short campaign he was at the head of 1 800 men. Since then his numbers are said to have been again somewhat augmented, either by volunteers, who believe that he will still find work for his sword in Central Italy, or by *patriotes du lendemain*, who demand to be led to the field now that the fight is over. Judging from a recent official return, showing that he had five officers killed and 14 wounded (including Col. TURR, who accompanied him as an amateur) during the campaign, his losses were not very severe, but this is certainly not to be attributed to any want of forwardness on his part, but rather to the skill of his dispositions and to the promptitude with which, on on more than one occasion, he Austrians retired before him. Without in the least detracting from his military services and achievements in 1859, it may be remarked that it is less to these than to the high personal qualities he has exhibited that he owes the great prestige that now attaches to his name. His bearing and conduct in recent events have been marked by much dignity, modesty, and moderation. He formerly passed for a Republican; latterly his adherence to VICTOR EMANUEL has been proclaimed; it is, perhaps, just to say of him, that at all times his political views and predilections have been subordinate to one great object—the liberty and happiness of Italy. That he cannot be accused of selfish or ambitious views is, I believe, almost universally acknowledged. His simple, earnest, dignified character shows itself in his brief and rare proclamations. He is essentially a man of action, not of words. I lately sent you one of his laconic, pithy orders of the day, and now subjoin another that has since been made public:

"Italians of the Centre,—A few months ago we said to the Lombards—'Your brethren of all the provinces have sworn to conquer or to die with you;' and the Austrians know whether we have kept our word. To-morrow we will say to you what we then said to the Lombards; and the noble cause of our country will find us arrived on the battle-field, willing as we were in the past period, and with the imposing aspect of men who have done and will do their duty.

Returned to your houses, and amid the embraces of your beloved ones, do not forget the gratitude we owe to NAPOLEON and to the heroic French nation, whose valiant sons still lie, for the cause of Italy, wounded and mutilated on the bed of suffering.

Above all, do not forget that, whatever may be the intentions of European diplomacy with respect to our destinies, we ought never to detach ourselves from the sacred programme—'Italy and VICTOR EMANUEL.'

GARIBALDI.

LOVERE, (Val Cavonica,) July 23, 1859."

An order of the day is probably the most proper form in which, under present circumstances, GARIBALDI can express himself, but the above reads more like a proclamation to Italy, an announcement that, although France and Austria have concluded peace, the war is not yet over, and that GARIBALDI still keeps his arms in readiness, and holds himself prepared to strike in for the cause of Italian independence.

STATE OF NAPLES.

The following letter has been received from Naples, dated the 26th of July:

"The King went yesterday in great state to the metropolitan church of St. Januarius. Troops were placed as early as 9 o'clock in line from the Royal Palace to the Cathedral. At 10½ the King, Queen, and Princess of the Royal family left their apartments. They descended the grand staircase, lately constructed of the finest marble, richly sculptured. Their Majesties were preceded by two chamberlains and ten pages, carrying wax candles lighted. The Royal Body Guard lined the staircase, and all the persons attached to the Court followed. As soon as the King crossed the gate of the Palace a salute of 21 guns was fired from the five forts of the capital, as well as by all the ships of war in the harbor, including a British ship of the line and a corvette, and an American frigate. The *cortége* set out in the following order: Four trumpeters of the Hussars of the Guard; four platoons of the Body Guard on foot; four videttes of the Body Guard on horseback; a carriage, with the majordomos of the week; another with the gentlemen on duty; another with the gentlemen of the Chamber on duty; another with the Royal Equerry; one with the great dignitaries of the Court—these were each drawn by six horses. Then came four Chasseurs of the Body Guard on horseback; six Heralds at Arms; and then the Royal carriage, drawn by eight horses, near which walked at each side five pages with lighted torches, flanked at the right hand by the Commander of the Body Guard and an Equerry, and on the left by the Lieutenant of the Body Guard and an Equerry. After the royal carriage followed the aides-de-camp of his Majesty on horseback, and a squadron of the body guard. Then came two videttes of the Hussars of the Guard; then a carriage, in which were seated Counts TRANI and CASERTA; and another with Counts GISGENTI and BARI, the King's brothers, and one with the Count and Countess D'AQUILA. Each of these carriages was preceded by two Hussars of the Guard *en vidette*, and flanked by an officer of the body Guard, and followed by a picket of Hussars. After the Princes' carriages followed three other carriages, in which were seated the Ladies of Honor of the Queen and the Gentlemen of Honor of the Count and Countess D'AQUILA. When the *cortége* reached the convent of the Oratorians, which is near the Cathedral, the King and Queen alighted from their carriage, and were received by the Syndic and the entire municipal body of the city of Naples. Thence their Majesties, followed by the entire Court, were conducted under a canopy, held by the Syndic and chief municipal officers, to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Dean and Chapter. Their Majesties knelt on cushions placed on a cloth of gold. The Cardinal Archbishop then advanced, and presented them a portion of the real cross, which they kissed. They then advanced to the grand altar, and took their places on a throne prepared for them. Seats had likewise been provided for the Princess and Princesses of the Royal Family and the royal suite. After the mass, which was celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop, a *Te Deum* was chanted, followed by the benediction, and the King, Queen, and the entire Court proceeded to the treasury of St. Januarius, where the head and the vessel containing the blood of the saint were exposed. Their Majesties commanded their grand majordomo to make a rich offering to the saint, and the *cortége* returned to the Royal Palace in the same order as that in which it had proceeded to the Cathedral. During the elevation of the host, and while the benediction was being given, all the forts and all the ships of war in the harbor fired a salute of 21 guns. The Count of Syracuse and the Count TRAPANI, the King's uncles, did not attend the ceremony—the first on account of severe indisposition, and the second in consequence of the death of one of his children the same morning. The City of Naples was illuminated for two nights, and, although the streets were crowded to excess, no accident occurred. More than 1,000 private carriages attended to convey the company to the Queen's Drawing-room. The Court afterwards visited the Theatre of San Carlo, which was splendidly illuminated. In consequence of the crops of corn having failed throughout the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Government has permitted the importation of wheat, oats, barley, and Indian corn, free of duty. This measure is universally approved. On the night of the 23d several Italian tricolored flags were placed on the promenade of the Villa Reale, and another on the bridge of the Chiaja. The latter was still floating on the morning of the 24th, when a Captain of the Guard, who was passing about 5 o'clock, pulled it down, trampled it under foot, and tore it to pieces. The perpetrators of this attempt to excite an insurrection have not been discovered."

Accident to Roger, the great French Tenor.

ROGER, the favorite French tenor, has met with a sad mis ortune. Since the time when his voice broke, while singing on the stage, he has purchased a chateau near Paris, where he recovered both his health and voice, again appeared at the opera, but immediately after each performance would repair to his rural home. Every morning he would go hunting in his park. The events of one unfortunate morning are thus recorded by a correspondent of *Le Nord*, who was visiting at the house of the great tenor:

"It was last Wednesday that the great blow fell upon this house. We were waiting for the company to join us at dinner, with BOUGHI MAMO, her husband, the *feuilletoniste* of the *Constitutionnel*, and others. In the morning ROGER, equipped as usual, went out hunting. At the door he met one of his friends, M. LORDEARD who was starting on an angling expedition. 'Leave your gun,' said he to ROGER, 'you are late this morning—it is now eight o'clock; take a line and come with me.' 'No,' answered ROGER; 'I shot a pheasant yesterday, and I must get another to-day.'

'As you please. Shall I go with you?'

'No. You don't understand anything about shooting, and would only be in the way.'

So they parted.

Five minutes after the angler, yet hardly a foot from the door, heard the sudden report of a gun, that at once attracted his attention. It was not the clear report of ROGER'S gun, but something muffled and close. Then a feeble cry was heard.

Soon ROGER returned, but in what a state! It was himself no longer; pale as a phantom, bloody, contorted by horrible suffering, sustaining by his left hand a frightful mass of broken bones and mangled flesh, which had once been his arm, and to which his right hand yet hung entire. He had hurried with all his power to his home, and weak as he was, appeared smiling, so as to render the shock less terrible to his friends. He exhibited for forty-eight hours the courage of twelve brave men.

A local doctor and the regular physician of the opera were summoned in all haste. The necessity and immediate urgency of amputation having been at once acknowledged, the unfortunate ROGER, without the least flinching, offered to the amputating instruments the member condemned to death. Chloroform, carefully administered, saved him much useless agony. He awoke, one-armed. 'Behold,' said he, gaily, (alluding to a well-known book by SAINTINE) 'Roger le Mutilé!' Then recurring to his artistic life, which always occupied his first thoughts, he said: 'There will be yet, perhaps, a great, a beautiful creation, for me yet to embody—a creation certainly without precedent—a one-armed lyric character! Only how shall I henceforth be able to wash my hands or clean my nails?'

It was in this manner that he disguised his pain and grief; or better, by the affectionate terms with which he consoled his weeping wife. His friends were necessarily refused admission to his room, perfect repose being required for his safety, and they could only learn that he was doing as well as could be expected. He is since better, and, to be brief, he is not lost to the lyric world. A false arm—a miracle of art—will replace the lost and mutilated member.

After having been the first at the *Opera Comique* and the Grand Opera, ROGER had decide to devote himself henceforth to the Italian Opera. All had been arranged with M. CALZADO, and he would very soon have appeared on the stage where MARIO and TAMBERLIK had achieved their triumphs, and that appearance is only postponed."

Funeral of Yeh.

We omitted to mention, in the summary of Canton news, last mail, that YEH's body arrived there on May 14,

NEW BOOKS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—CONTAINING SKETCHES, PERSONAL BIOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL, OF PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860. By D. W. BARTLETT. New-York: A. B. BURDICK. 1859.

The idea of making a *catalogue raisonné* of all the possible Presidents in the country is by no means a bad one, and Mr. BARTLETT has made up out of the materials at his hands a valuable guide for politicians for the next nine months. Considering how many men there are among us who devote themselves to politics as a business, and the allurements held out by the Presidency, it is rather surprising that the list of aspirants for what Mayor WOOD calls the "highest of earthly dominations," is not a much larger one. Mr. BARTLETT has been able to muster on his roll but twenty-one Presidential candidates—hardly half a candidate for each State in the Union. Mr. BUCHANAN is not included in the list; nor Gen. CASS. Mr. SEWARD heads the list—a position to which he is properly entitled, in a chronological arrangement; while Col FREMONT, who ought to have been placed second by virtue of his having been once honored with a nomination, is placed at the end. Next to Seward comes Douglas, then Chase, Bates, Dickinson Bell, Hale, A. H. Stephens, Banks, Jo. Lane, McLean, Wise, Hunter, Wilson, Davis, Orr, Botts, Hammond, Cobb, Breckinridge, Fremont. There is no partiality shown in the arrangement of the candidates, and we cannot discover that the author has any political predilection himself towards the candidates. It is worth while to see who and what these candidates are, what part of the country they come from, and what circumstances and conditions of life are most favorable to the production of statesmen calculated to gain the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens. Of these candidates, Vermont, New-York, Connecticut, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and North Carolina claim one each, Georgia three, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Kentucky and South Carolina two, and Virginia four. The law furnishes sixteen of the candidates, the army two, and the workshop three; all but five had the advantages of a collegiate education, and of these five one was trained at West Point, and three picked up their education, "as pigeons peas," where they they could find it. So that if any one wishes to put himself in training for the Presidency, the safer plan would be to graduate at a college and then study law. We have had Presidents, and good ones, too, who did not pursue that course; but, out of college-bred lawyers, it seems, our candidates are chiefly selected.

Mr. BARTLETT gives some very interesting sketches of the personal appearance and habits of the candidates. Mr. SEWARD is remarkable for his perfect *nonchalance* and self-possession under trying circumstances:

"Who ever saw WILLIAM H. SEWARD excited? He is never to be provoked by friend or enemy, and is either devoid of all sensibility, or has a spirit which can triumph over, soar above the common infirmities of poor human nature. We have seen Mr. SEWARD on two very trying occasions. One, when Mr. HALE, his friend and seat-mate, thought it his duty to severely criticize his vote on the Army bill, (this was in the Winter of 1857–8,) and in which criticism he was very personal. Mr. SEWARD sat composedly in his seat during the painful review of his brother Senator, and rose to reply as pleasantly and as quietly as he ever did in his life.

On another occasion, when the Senate sat late in the night on the Cuban bill—last Spring—Mr. TOOMBS made a fierce, and we must say disgraceful attack upon Mr. SEWARD, calling him, among other names, "a tuppenny demagogue." During the entire harangue by the Georgian Senator, Mr. SEWARD twirled his spectacles, unconsciously, and in his reply was slow, freezingly cold, and never for a moment addressed or looked at Mr. TOOMBS. These facts show that Mr. SEWARD purposely refuses in public to allow himself to be angered by personalities or to offer there personalities. He guards constantly against the temptation to offend in this particular. He has often been accused by ardent Republicans of lacking courage, physical courage, and that he did not reply to the attacks of his Southern enemies with sufficient spirit. It is a mistake to ascribe this conduct of Mr. SEWARD to cowardice. It is the result of deliberate thought in him—and if it is mistaken policy, then of course it is to be set down as a blunder, not a vice.

When Mr. SEWARD speaks, he again disappoints the stranger. There is no manner, none of the acts of the orator are to be seen. He leans against the top of his chair, and in an easy, conversational manner talks to the Senate, all the time swinging his spectacles to and fro as if at the fireside."

"Mr. SEWARD is no orator as the wordis ordinarily understood. He has little or no animation, no address, no impressiveness. It is *the thoughts, the ideas* of his speeches, which make them so powerful, so widely popular. Almost any one of his speeches *reads* better than it delivers. Mr. SEWARD, long ago, must have lost all ambition to become merely an orator—if he ever at any time indulged in such an ambition. He speaks not to the few hundreds who can hear his voice, as he well knows; but to millions outside the walls of the Capitol. And so he studies his speeches, makes them truly great, and worth reading by anybody and everybody, then commits them to memory, and recites them in the Senate, that they may go with the official stamp upon them to the millions of readers in the free States.

Mr. SEWARD has long been popular in Washington—personally, we mean—even among his political enemies. When he first came to Washington, it was with difficulty that he got a pew in one of the fashionable churches of the capital. Association with him was then thought to be contamination; but, long since, his hospitality, his high-mindedness, and his charitable nature, have won for him not only the respect, but the love of many of the citizens of Washington, and some at least of the citizens of the far Southern States."

DOUGLAS.

"Mr. DOUGLAS is a man of very short stature, but of large body, and a frame and constitution capable of great endurance. He lives in Washington half the year, where he has a handsome residence, and the other half in Illinois among his constituents, where he has a country mansion. The mother of Mr. DOUGLAS, who was so faithful to him and whom he has never ceased to love and reverence, still lives, and has witnessed his rise from the cabinet maker's shop to the senatorial chair."

CHASE.

"In his personal appearance, Mr. CHASE is somewhat imposing, for he is tall, of large proportions, with a large head and face, a fine port, dignified bearing, and an eye of quick intelligence. Through his entire career, whether at the bar, in Congress, or in the gubernatorial chair, Mr. CHASE has never for an instant compromised the integrity or dignity of his character.

One of the finest of his Senatorial speeches was made Feb. 3, 1854, in reply to a severe attack of Mr. DOUGLAS upon himself and two or three other gentlemen, who had issued an address to the people upon the Kansas-Nebraska act."

HALE.

"In person, Senator HALE is burly, blunt-looking, with a clear eye, and a hearty grasp of the hand for his friends. His colloquial powers are of a splendid order, and he is a rare humorist, genial, sunshiny, and kindly. He laughs with the foibles and shortcomings of the world—not at them; and his laugh is pure and silvery. Married in early life to Miss LUCY H. LAMBERT, of Berwick, Me., (a lady who combines rare attainments of mind, beauties of character, and personal charms, he has ever found his highest happiness in his own domestic circle, which is now graced by two accomplished daughters, just budding into womanhood.

Mr. HALE has long been a favorite in the Senate with men of all parties. Whenever it is known beforehand that he is going to speak—no matter what the subject may be—he is sure to gather a crowded audience. He is one of the most popular men in the country, for his satire has never a spice of cruelty in it. His jolly humor, everlasting good nature, and natural love of fair play, make him friends wherever he is, no matter if he be among his bitterest Southern enemies."

STEPHENS.

"When Mr. STEPHENS rises to speak there is a sort of electric communication among the audience, as if something was about to be uttered that was worth listening to. The loungers take their seats and the talkers become silent, thus paying an involuntary compliment to Mr. STEPHENS' talents and high claims as a gentleman. At first his voice is scarcely distinguishable, but in a few moments you are surprised at its volume, and you are soon convinced that his lungs are in perfect order; and as his ideas flow, you are not surprised at the rapt attention he commands. His style of speaking is singularly polished, but he conceals his art, and appears, to the superficial observer, to be eloquent by inspiration."

BANKS.

"Few men in the country have, in these latter days of politics, been so successful, even when circumstances are untoward, as Gov. BANKS. He is known by the people as a lucky man. He succeeds in whatever he undertakes. He has risen from an obscure young man to be Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Governor of one of the first States of the Union. What may not such a man expect if he be ambitious?

Mr. BANKS was born in Waltham, Mass., Jan. 30, 1816, where he received a common school education. At a very early age he was placed to work in a cotton-mill, in his native town, as a common hand. His father was an overseer in the same mill. Here he remained for some time, but not liking the business left the mill, and learned the trade of machinist. While thus engaged, a strolling theatrical company passed through Waltham, and young BANKS was so much taken with their acting, that he learned to perform several parts himself. He succeded so well that a tempting offer was made to him to follow the fortunes of the company. He was sufficiently wise to refuse the offer. There can be no doubt that to this dramatic corps Mr. BANKS owes much of his after success. They taught him much of that gracefulness which, to this day, distinguishes him as an orator and a presiding officer.

BANKS now joined a village lyceum and made himself a ready speaker—then delivered temperance speeches, and at last drifted into politics as a Democrat. He edited a village paper in Waltham, a Democratic paper, and Mr. POLK gave him an office in the Boston Custom-house. In attending political meetings Mr. BANKS often acted as presiding officer, and it was soon discovered that he possessed a remarkable talent for such a post. In 1849 Mr. BANKS was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and put himself down in the list of members as a "machinist." The very next year he turned to the law—in 1851 was chosen speaker of the State Legislature, and was a prominent advocate of the coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers. This was his first step out of the Democratic Party towards Republicanism. The next year he was reëlected Speaker, and in the Autumn was elected to Congress. While in Congress during his first term, he voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, though he was one of those Democrats who *voted to take the bill up*, a movement which insured its final success.

In 1854 Mr. BANKS was taken up by the Americans and Republicans, and sent again to Congress, where, after a memorable *two months'* contest, yet fresh in the reader's memory, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. No man has ever surpassed, if one has ever equalled him, as a Speaker of that turbulent body, and he left the post with the highest honors. He was reëlected to Congress, but, after taking his seat and remaining a month at Washington, he resigned it to assume the Governorship of Massachusetts, to which office the people of the State had elected him by a tremendous majority.

He was reëlected in the Fall of 1858 by a heavy majority, and at this time fills the Governor's chair. This, in a few words, is Gov. BANKS' political career. As a politician, he has shown himself shrewd, as a presiding officer prompt, graceful, and commanding, and as an administrator, a governor, he has proved himself to be a man of rare genius. This, in fact, is Governor BANK'S *forte*. He has a genius *for governing men*—that most rare of all gifts. He cannot be said to have made a political blunder in his life, speaking after the fashion of political men."

JO LANE.

"In his personal appearance Mr. LANE is dignified and commanding. He is uniformly good natured and his intimate friends assert that in his judgments of men and political parties he is very fair. He is tall, with a fine forehead, greyish hair, and florid complexion. As a speaker, we have remarked, he is not distinguished, though he is perfectly at his ease while delivering a speech in Congress."

COL. ORR.

"In his personal appearance Col. ORR is not, perhaps, prepossessing: though his great, black eye and fine open face show the force and power of his intellect. He is large in person, and not particularly graceful in his actions or appearance. He has a certain dignity, however, which enforces attention if he is the orator of the occasion, and obedience if he is the presiding officer."

But it is not in personal sketches that Mr. BARTLETT excels; his object appears to be to give as nearly and as concisely as possible, the leading political characteristics of his subjects, and to show their present relations to the existing political parties; and, doing this, he has succeeded very well.

LIFE AND LIBERTY IN AMERICA: OR, SKETCHES OF A TOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN 1857–8. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D., F. S. A. New York: HARPER & BROS. 1859.

Mr. MACKAY is a very amiable gentleman, and we do not use the adjective in the sense in which he states that it is used in this country as an equivalent for stupid. "He came to this country, as he informs us in his preface, neither to carp, to sneer, nor to caricature, but with an honest love of liberty, and a sincere desire to judge for himself, and to tell the truth, as to the results of the great experiment of self-government," &c., &c. We do not question the sincerity of Mr MACKAY'S desire to tell the truth, to judge for himself, and so forth; but for a traveler to tell the truth requires something more than a sincere desire; he must have a quick eye, a sharp ear, and be able to distinguish the veracities which he encounters from the nightmares of his prejudices; he must possess the faculty of making a distinction between the things he has learned by hearsay and the things which present themselves for his observation. But these qualifications Mr. MACKAY does not appear to have been endowed with. His intentions were, no doubt, good, and there is nothing to complain of in his misrepresentations, as they were manifestly the result of an incapacity to see things as they were, or to describe them accurately. Mr. MACKAY landed in New-York in the latter part of October, and proceeded at once to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he must have lodged several weeks, and he must have had abundant opportunities for seeing Broadway, as he appears to have devoted a good deal of time to that famous thoroughfare, for he attempts to make a special description of its beauties and characteristics.

"Bond Street is," says Mr. MACKAY, "no more to be compared to Broadway for beauty, extent, life, bustle, and wealth, than a dingy old farthing of the reign of GEORGE III. to a bright new sovereign of the days of Queen VICTORIA. There is no street in London that can be declared superior, or even equal, all things considered, to Broadway. It is a street *sui generis*, combining in itself the characteristics of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris, and of Cheapside or Fleet Street in London, with here and there a dash of Whitechapel or the Minories, and here and there a dash of Liverpool and Dublin. It is longer, more crowded, and fuller of fine buildings than the Boulevard des Italiens; it is as bustling as Cheapside; and, more than all, it has a sky above it as bright as the sky of Venice. Its aspect is thoroughly Parisian. Were it not for the old familiar name of Smith, Jones, and Brown, over the doors of the stores and warehouses, and the English placards and advertisements that everywhere meet the eye, the stranger might fancy himself under the maximized Government and iron grip of NAPOLEON III., instead of being under that of the minimized and mild Government of an American Republic—a Government so infinitesimally light in its weight, and carried on by persons so little known, that strangers in this, the 'Empire State,' as it is called, and even the citizens themselves, are scarcely more cognizant of the name of the Governor than a Londoner is of the name of the High-Sheriff of Flintshire or of the Lord-Lieutenant of Merioneth."

He must, of course, have seen Broadway, or how could he write in this glowing manner of its gorgeousness and beauty. After two or three more pages of exuberant praise of our great street, he says: "Enough for the present on the street architecture of Broadway. A few words on its physical and moral aspects, are necessary to complete the picture. *On each side of the street are rows of American elm, with here and there a willow or a mountain ash.*" It is difficult to understand how Mr. MACKAY could have made so great a mistake. There is nothing like a row of trees in the whole extent of the street; there is not a mountain ash on it, and but a few straggling trees in the upper part of it. But a mistake of this kind is of very little importance, except as indicating the unreliability of the author when he attempts to make a local description. In his chapter on American slang, he falls into a good many mistakes, which an intelligent journalist ought not to have been liable to.

First of all, he says, I cite a few words that have lost in America their original English meaning.

To exercise means to agitate, vex, or trouble. Thus it is said of a senator in Congress that he is *exercised* by the great question he is about to bring forward, or that Mr. —— was much *exercised* by an attack upon him in a newspaper.

Bright means "clever." A clever man, or a man of talent, would in America be called a "bright" man.

Clever means "amiable and courteous," A "clever" captain is one who is friendly, attentive and polite to his passengers. Among the recommendations sometimes advertised in the Mississippi and Ohio steamboats is that the captain and clerk are the "cleverest" on the line, and for this reason agreeable to the ladies.

Amiable means "stupid." A member of the House of Representatives, and a most worthy man, was highly offended at hearing his friend called "amiable" by an Englishman. He thought the phrase implied a reproach or a sneer, and declared that the word "amiable" was synonymous with what in English slang is called "spooney." "You may call a woman 'amiable,'" said he, "but not a man."

Skinflint, which in England signifies "over-sensitive," in America means "stingy and parsimonious."

Smart means "sharp." A smart man is one who would do a dishonest act in business if he could manage to keep on the safe side and avoid the law.

Among the pure Americanisms may be cited the following:

To honeyfugle, to gloze, flatter, bamboozle, or "take in."

High falutin or *high verlooten* signifies high-flown, exaggerated, and bombastic in speech or writing.

To loaf, to idle or dawdle.

A loafer, a dawdler or idler.

Splurge, a display, an outburst of expenditure, such as to create a sensation among the by-standers or witnesses.

To make a splurge may be rendered by the common English vulgarism, "to cut a dash."

To care in, to give way, to collapse.

To stump, to address public meetings in the open air—a phrase derived from the fact that popular orators in most circumstances often stand on stumps of trees, as the most available platforms.

To stump a State, to go on a tour of political agitation through a State.

Platform, the recognized principles and creed of a political party. This phrase is of English origin, and is to be found in the political tracts and in the sermons of the days of CROMWELL.

Buncombe or *Bunkum*. A diffuse and angry orator having made a somewhat irrational and very unnecessary speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, where nobody thought it worth while to contradict him, was afterward asked by a friend, who met him in Pennsylvania-avenue, why he had made such a display. "I was not speaking to the House," he replied; "I was speaking to Buncombe"—a county or district by the majority of whose votes he had been elected. Hence Buncombe or Bunkum has become a phrase in America, and, to some extent, in England also, to express that extra parliamentary oratory which appeals to the passions or prejudices of the outside people, or sections of the people, and not to the reason and sound sense of a deliberative assembly.

To vamose, to decamp or vanish.

Pile, a fortune.

To make a pile, to make a fortune.

Swanger, a dandy or "swell."

A muss, a slight quarrel or disturbance.

A cuss, a curse—applied to a person.

A mean cuss, a cursedly mean person.

Mung, sham, false, pretended.

Bim—Hit him *bim* in the eye—*i. e.*, right in the eye.

Realize—Realizing. It is a favorite pulpit phrase to say that a person has a "realizing sense of the goodness of God."

Dépôt, a railway station.

Fizzle, a slight quarrel or controversy.

A stampede, a rush, a multitudinous exit.

Soedologer, a knock-down blow. There is a species of fish-hook of this name.

To overslaugh, a word apparently derived from the German or old English, like onslaught, and signifying to strike over.

Rocks, money—a Californian phrase.

To squirm, to wriggle like a worm.

To tote, to carry.

To tote the plunder, a slang phrase for "carry the luggage."

To wilt, to wither.

Wilted, withered.

Go-a-headative, progressive, "fast."

A dough-face, a man easily moved to change his opinion; a person to be wrought upon and modeled to any particular shape, like a piece of dough.

Boss, a master; "a boss barber," "a boss butcher," are common expressions.

Shyster, a blackguard.

Cracker, a biscuit.

Nut anvil, a nut-cracker.

Among other Americanisms that strike the attention of a stranger, though doubtless they would not be noticed by a native-born American of the highest culture and refinement, simply from the fact of the familiarity, are such mispronunciations as "ben" for "been," "air" for "are," and "was" for "were;" "ant-*eye*-slavery" for "anti-slavery," "Eye-taly" for "Italy," "Eye-talian" for "Italian," "dye-plomatic" for "diplomatic," and invariably "*my*self" for the more subdued mode in which we in the "old country" pronounce these two egotistical syllables. "Engine" is generally "*en-gine*," though "machine" retains the English pronunciation.

Among the phrases which Mr. MACKAY puts in to the mouths of Americans is that of "British er," for an Englishman, which we are sure he never could have heard in any part of the Union He had seen the word in the books of other English travelers in America, and imagined he heard it here. But it is an English invention; it is never used in any part of the country, and Mr. MACKAY thought no doubt he had heard it, because other travelers had accused us of using it.

In his chapter on "American Literature, Art and Science," Mr. MACKAY is much more complimentary than we could have expected him to be; indeed, there are few of our writers who would venture to express so favorable an opinion as the following:

"For the last quarter of a century the United States have produced as many eminent poets, historians, philosophers, and essayists as Great Britain herself. In every department of literature Americans have entered the lists of Fame, and competed for the prizes, and no one can say that they have competed in vain, or failed to pay back to England a portion of the delight and instruction which our modern as well as our ancient literature, like a beneficent fountain on the wayside, has afforded to all who chose to drink of her gushing waters. In their poetry, which was formerly but little more than a faint echo of the poetry of the old land, the Americans have imbued themselves with the color and with the spirit of their own clime, and, in growing more national, have become more original."

It is hard to find fault with so well meaning a visitor as Mr. MACKAY, or to criticize a book which has so little in it to provoke resentment or stimulate curiosity. Englishmen have a chronic incapacity to write sensibly on American affairs; they will perversely imagine that we are different from what we are, and then quarrel with us for disappointing their expectations. If DICKENS, in the full flush of his genius made a failure in attempting to describe us, what could be expected of Mr. MACKAY? The great fault of his book is its hopeless dullness; in the dead level of its weary heaviness, we are disposed to believe that it surpasses all other books on America that have been written or published since BASIL HALL'S weary platitudes astonished and disgusted the American public thirty years ago.

A FIRST LESSON IN NATURAL HISTORY. By ACTAEA. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1859.

This little volume of eighty-two pages is evidently the production of a lady, who has learned her facts from observation below high-water mark, and had her conclusions verified by consultation with AGASSIZ. In a style calculated to interest children, she details the habits of three classes of radiate animals—the Polypo, (sea-anemones and corals;) the Medusæ (jelly-fishes;) and the Echinoderous, (star-fishes, sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.) She does her work pleasantly, and, we hope, will be tempted to give another lesson at an early day.

Books Received.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS OF THE LIFE OF A HUNTER; Being Reminiscences of MESHACH BROWNING, A Maryland Hunter; roughly written down by Himself. Illustrated. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1859.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF SIR JOHN BOWRING. New-York: H. DAYTON. 1859.

THE NATIONAL ORATOR; A SELECTION OF PIECES FOR THE USE OF YOUNG STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By CHARLES NORTHEND. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1859.

C. JULIUS CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR, ELUCIDATED BY ENGLISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY. By N. C. BROOKS, A. M. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1859.

RECREATIONS OF A SOUTHERN BARRISTER, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE Rev. T. G. JONES. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1859.

GERMANY; By Mme. the Baroness DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN. With Notes and Appendices by O. W. WIGHT, A. M.; 2 Vols. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON GEMS, IN REFERENCE TO THEIR SCIENTIFIC VALUE; A GUIDE FOR THE TEACHER OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES, THE LAPIDARY, JEWELER AND AMATEUR. By Dr. L. C. FEUCHTWANGER, New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1859.

There is little falling off in the number of cattle received, which keeps up to nearly a thousand head above the weekly average last year. The light weights which greatly diminishes the aggregate amount of dressed meat, together with a better demand this year, renders it possible to sell this continued large influx of cattle at some price, and the yards are pretty well cleared out to-night.... The arrivals of cows are reported at about the same figures as for several weeks past. Purchases have been rather more free during the week and prices a shade better, but the supply is still beyond the wants of the market .... The receipts of veal calves is unusually large for this season of the year, and the sales of the largest and fattest have been rather quicker; ordinary qualities the same as last week.... Sheep and lambs are very abundant, but many of them sent forward are only in fair feeding condition, and several sales have been made to farmers for this purpose. Owing to the scarcity of right good lambs they are worth a little more than last week. Common grades scarcely sell as well. There is a considerable supply still in the yards, of ordinary quality.... Swine are brought in faster than wanted as the demand is dull, and prices rather declining.... The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 16.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week.....	4,598	201	710	16,113	4,431
Previous week...	4,721	218	607	12,592	5,010
Same w'k last. y'r	3,330	185	563	13,724	7,722
Weekly average of beeves for 1857.....					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858.....					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 26,653. Total number received the previous week, 23,148,; an increase of 2,905.

Of the 4,598 fresh bullocks, 3,612 were yarded at Forty fourth-street. The balance were distributed: 630 sold at Bergen; 66 at BROWNING'S, and 41 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 49 at CHAMBERLIN'S on Robinson-street. Of the 3,612 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 1,134; from Kentucky, 316; from New-York State, 635; from Ohio 761; from Canada, 39; from Indiana, 191; from Michigan, 119; from Pennsylvania, 42; from Missouri, 371; and reported from Kansas, 14. Illinois supplied very nearly half of all the cattle received at Forty-fourth street, We do not understand how fourteen cattle should come from Kansas, and judge this is a mistake, as there is a far better demand westward from that territory.... The 3,612 cattle yarded at Forty-fourth-street came into market by the following routes: By the Hudson River Railroad, 1,740; by Erie Railroad, 899; by Hudson River Boats, 600; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 306; and by the Harlem Railroad, 67.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

Tuesday and Wednesday were all that could be desired for cattle market, so far as the weather was concerned. The sales of Tuesday were not large, and were mainly of the better class, of which there was an evident scarcity. For these 10½c. and, in some cases, even more was paid. When it was found, this morning, that the numbers of this one market footed up 3,612 head against 3 311 of last week, holders manifested a little nervousness to get rid of their stock, and the market was tolerably brisk for a while at last week's rates for the few remaining good cattle, and a decline on the "dry bones," or, more properly speaking, a poorer class was offered, to-day, and consequently brought lower prices. While a few of the pick of some really good droves, brought 10½c. to be weighed, and some sellers claim near 11c. on a bullock or two, it is certain that very good steers sold at 10¾c, to be weighed. The drove were rated 8 cwt., and bore the palm in quality to-day, for a large well-fed lot.

ATRAULT & BRO. sold 64 fair Michigan steers of 6 cwt., for DUNN & BRO., at 8c @9¾c. Also, 47 Indiana cattle for MILLER & Co., at 9¾.@10c., on 7 cwt. of good beef.

JAS. MURRAY sold on his own account 16 decent Indiana steers of 7 cwt., at 9c.@10c.

BEACH & BRAY sold sundry lots, among which were 34 light Indiana steers for MONTGOMERY, at 7½c.@9c., and 36 Indiana cattle for S. D. FISHER, at about the same rates on like quality. Also, 18 light State steers for J. BARBER, at 8¾.@9c; and 17 thin Michigan steers for BAILEY, at 7c.@8c. In addition to these they sold several lots at Bergen Hill.

H. HURD bought 45 pretty good Ohio and Illinois steers of 7¾ cwt., on which he hoped to make more than the ordinary selling commission, but failed to come up to it by disposing of them on the best possible terms, viz.: 8c.@9¼c., and 10c. for a few of the tops.

J. A. MERRITT worked off 113 Illinois steers for ALEXANDER & FITCH, at $62 each; or say 9¼c. on near 6¾ cwt. Commonish quality.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold 112 common Illinois steers, of 6 cwt., at about $50 each. They belonged to J. B. HUNTER, and were reputed to be corn-fed, but one would not suppose it without being told of the fact.

T. BLOOMER sold a part of JOHN BRYANT'S drove, at 8¾c.@9¾c. They were of medium flesh—Ohio steers; also, one pair of premium steers, fed by Col. FIELD, of North Salem, N. Y., for $240. They were fat and heavy, and probably brought near 11c. ₱ lb.

P. F. CAREY, for I. P. BUDLONG, 36 fair 6 cwt. steers, at 8c.

HUBBLE & PARSONS shipped 200 Missouri cattle from Kansas City on the 25th of July, which HARING & GURNEY were selling to-day. Mr. A. HILLHOUSE, of Ohio, who had been mining at Pike's Peak, and who found it didn't pay, and wanted to return, brought them in over the following routes, stopping and changing at the points named: They were shipped down the Missouri River 400 miles to Alton; thence by cars to Springfield, on the Great Western Railroad; and so on to Toledo, Lafayette and Dunkirk; then over the Erie Road to Campville and Port Jervis. They weighed about 12 cwt. when they started, and were rated 5 cwt. here, and rather thin fleshed at that. GURNEY was getting 5¾c.@8c. for them. 20 of the tallings sold at $20 each.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for MCCOY, 88 common Missouri cattle, of 6¾ cwt.@7 cwt., at 7c.@9c.

WHITE & SON, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 82 Illinois steers, of just average quality, rated 6½ cwt., at 8c.@10c., and 65 fairish Ohio cattle, for J. MCCONNELL, at the same prices.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 95 pretty decent Illinois stock for PACKER, at 7c.@9c., calling them about 6¾ cwt., and 74 Ohio steers, of ordinary quality, for DAVIDSON, at 7c.@8½c.

MILCH COWS.

The market has not been so largely overstocked during the past week, but there are more cows in the City than can be sold. There is a slight improvement in the demand, and a better prospect ahead, so cow-dealers hope. A very fair cow can now be had for $35@$40, with $50@$55 for fancy or extra animals. There is plenty of ordinary stock at $25@$30 each. Good cows are $10 per head lower than they were three months ago.

VEAL CALVES.

These are doing a little better during the cool weather. The receipts hold good, but more calves bring 7c. ₱ lb., live weight, now, than would command that last week. The general prices are 4½c.@6½c., with a few of the pick at 7c.

At BROWNING'S there were 200 to 300 stock calves brought in from Delaware County, New-York, 266 of which were bought by P. O. NEIL, who takes them to South Jersey to sell among the farmers. They were about 14 weeks old, and are worth in the neighborhood of $7 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The very large number of 16,113 live sheep and lambs has been received during the past week, notwithstanding which prices have been kept about as last week, or if anything a little better for good lambs. We noticed one lot of fat lambs, which would weigh about 65 lbs. live, offered at $3 50 each, or about 5¼c. ₱ lb. Dressed lamb can be bought in Washington Market at 8c. ₱ lb. by the carcass. ALLERTON'S receipts were 899, and not all sold. Market began pretty good this morning, but fell off by noon.

The receipts of stock at BROWNING'S for the past week has been very large, numbering 5,910, received from the following sources, and brought in by the below named stockmen, viz: from New York, 3,320, of which 205 were by G. SURLIS; 336 by R. MCGRAW; 110, W. HALL; 305, H. TODD; 87, A. M. CULVER; 20, Le Ben; 106, Dibble and Sherman; 44, Cause and Yager; 198, I. W. HICKS; 173, J. DAVIS; 85, Smith and Bamber; 86, J. LEEBER; 113, W. LANE; 109, J. BULLION; 57, E. NILES; 378, O. HALLETT; 89, C. W. GRANTIER; 73, W. MCCEAVER; 238, P. KILLNER; 208, S. BARKER; 198, B. COOK; 100, A. M. TAYLOR; 4, S. WHITE. From Ohio, 2 015, brought in, 167 by E. W. HASKINS; 220, Baker and Turner; 203, T. HOSSBERRY; 179, R. MCGRAW; 384, E. W. GILL; 549, Mager and Materwell; 30, I. W. PERRY; 179, W. Hamilton; 101, J. SIMMONS. From Michigan, 124 by W. N. Bartlett; from New-Jersey, 101 by G. B. Holcomb; 110 A. Robbins, and 73 by Kent & Schomp. From Canada, 196 by R. MCGRAW.

There was a good supply on sale this morning, including some 700 which came in this morning, and will enter into the figures of next week. Stock mostly thin and poor. Lambs do better than Sheep.

R. H. HUMS reports sales of

175 sheep & lambs	$540	29	55 lambs		$148 37
89 sheep & lambs	276	25	20 lambs		75 00
172 sheep & lambs	567	49	23 lambs		704 00
202 sheep & lambs	744	99	100 lambs		317 25
110 lambs	364	37	120 lambs		350 00
Total			1,281		$4,088 01

Sales by THOS. C. LARKIN:

126 sheep & lambs	$386	49	154 sheep		$510 50
205 sheep & lambs	431	38	67 lambs		405 75
114 sheep & lambs	282	87	180 lambs		490 12
126 sheep ₱ lambs	420	00	54 lambs		145 75
191 sheep & lambs	688	75	85 lambs		331 50
150 sheep & lambs	637	50	154 lambs		546 00
Total			$1,626		$5,276 61

JAMES MCCARTHY reports sales of 1,553 head at $2 75 @$4 50 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW have been doing a large business during the week, as will be seen by the figures below. Their pens were pretty well stocked this morning. Among their receipts were many sheep suitable only for stores. Excepting 452 Michigan sheep brought in by BOLDING & MACOMBER, the stock was from this State, and belonged—113 to J. VANDUSEN; 55, J. NEW; 189, G. BABCOCK; 356 S. WHITE; 204, J. C. SMITH; 195, A. MCNAHARTEN; 203, N. SWEETLOVE; 190, M. MCCULLIFF & Co.; 433, REED & JENKS; 543, R. MCGRAW; 89, G. ROSS; 195 N. SPENCER; 164, J. J. GRANT; 74, A. BURGER; 58, M. REYNOLDS. Total, 3,513.

Sales as follows:

1,240 sheep and lambs	$4,117 87
970 sheep	2,933 25
860 lambs	2,616 40
3,070	$9,667 52

SWINE.

Fresh receipts have not been as large as the previous week, but with the numbers left over, there have been more than could be sold at even the quotations of last week, and several thousand are still on hand.

ALLERTON gives receipts of 2 537 at his Western or Fortieth-street yards, which were selling at 5¾c.@5½c. gross, for corn-fed animals.

HUGHES & FRENCH had 1,830 fresh arrivals and 2 320 left over from the previous market. Of these 2,627 were sold and 1 587 are still on hand. BIRDSALL & DORMAN, of West Washington Market, report:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime corn Hogs	5¼@5¾	6¾@7
Medium Prime corn Hogs	5¼@5½	7 @7⅛
Light Prime corn Hogs	.5 @5½	6¾@7
Still Hogs	5¼@5¾	6½@6¾

Market overstocked and hogs going still lower; about 3,000 unsold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 58 bbls. Ashes; 2,380 bbls. Flour; 476 bbls. Corn Meal; 11,198 bushels Wheat; 28,875 bushels Corn; 6,500 bushels Oats; 3,870 bushels Malt; 15 pkgs. Provisions; and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 35 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,878 bbls., including 1,387 bbls. Pots, and 491 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@40c., ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Continue in moderate demand, including Patent Sperm, at 50c.; Pure do., 40c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., and Adamantine, 18¾c.@20c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Is in very moderate request at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 530 bags Rio at 10¾c., and small lots of St. Domingo, from second hand, at 10¾c.@11c., ₱ lb.

COPPER—Has attracted very little attention, including new Sheathing at 25c., old at 20c.@21c., Yellow at 20c., Refined Ingot at 22½c.@22¾c.; Bolt at 30c.; and Braziers at 31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull to-day, and prices have favored buyers; sales have been reported of only 350 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co. furnish the following statement of the movements of Cotton for the past two weeks, and since 1st September last, compared with the six preceding years:

	Receipts. Past 2 wks.	Since Sept. 1.	Exports past 2 weeks. To G't Brn.	To G't Brn.	To Fr., P., &c.
1858–9....	13 000	3,700,000	14 000	10,000	5,000
1857–8....	17,000	3,067,000	16.000	1,000	5,000
1856–7....	12 000	2,904,000	6,000	3,000	3,000
1855–6....	15 000	3,485,000	26,000	——	1,000
1854–5....	22,000	2,772,000	35,000	2,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *vid* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *vid* St. Joseph.

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New York Post-office on Saturday, Aug. 20, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our latest telegram from Sandy Hook, dated at 11 o'clock last night, reports that nothing had been seen of the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and due at this port with two days' later European advices.

The steamship *Saxonia*, of the Hamburg line, reached this port yesterday in the afternoon, having left Southampton on the 4th. Her advices are no later than those forwarded by telegraph to the *City of Baltimore* at Queenstown, but they afford details of interest.

By an arrival at Philadelphia we receive advices from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 1st inst. The revolutionary movements were still proceeding. Gen. FALCON, at the head of a body of Revolutionists, had effected a landing below the city through the connivance of Government officials, and, being joined by Gen. GUEVARA, was preparing for an attack. There were inside the city only 200 Government troops and six pieces of artillery.

The ship *Harriet Crooker* arrived late yesterday afternoon at the Lower Quarantine from Havana. Four of the crew were sick with yellow fever, and two had died. The captain brought with him the effects of Capt. HOYT, of the *St. Louis*, who died about a month since at Havana from yellow fever, to deliver them over to his family, who reside in Brooklyn. A death from yellow fever has just occurred on board the floating hospital *Florence Nightingale*, making the third death on the ship out of 11 yellow fever cases. There were but four vessels yesterday at the Lower Quarantine anchorage.

We have interesting intelligence by the Overland Mail, from our Special Correspondent at San Francisco to the 22d ult., and from Oregon to the 14th ult. Returns had been received from every county in the State, and it is reported that LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress, was defeated by a small majority for STOUT, the Democratic candidate, contrary to the previous accounts. Though the Republicans still had hopes of the election of LOGAN, our correspondent is of the opinion that the election will be given to STOUT.

MONS. DE LAVE, the rival of BLONDIN, successfully crossed the Genesee Falls on a tight-rope on Tuesday afternoon. A concourse of from eighteen to twenty thousand people witnessed the performance, and were thoroughly drenched by a severe thunder-shower which occurred just previous to the commencement of the feat.

The Ontario steam elevator, at Palladium, in this State, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving the loss of about 150,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The elevator was owned by Mr. FRED. L. CORRINGTON, and the total loss is estimated at $150,000, covered by insurance.

The American Normal School Convention assembled at Trenton, New-Jersey, yesterday. A large number of delegates were in attendance from various sections of the Union. The proceedings were of a very interesting character.

It appears from the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration that 831 emigrants have arrived at this port during the last week, making a total for the year of 48,732, against 51,377 for the corresponding part of 1858. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $15,904 81. The Auditing Committee reports that the entire indebtedness of the Commission to the counties of the State is $55,000. They hope to reduce this amount during the year unless Quarantine should be unusually expensive.

First Lieutenant STANFORD, whose death on board the United States Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, to which he was attached, was mentioned a few days ago, is now believed by some of his friends to have fallen a victim to the culpability of a dentist through filling his teeth with an arsenic preparation for the purpose of killing the nerve. A rigid investigation it is said will be had. The remains are now in the receiving vault at Greenwood, to await such action as the friends may determine to take.

An interesting paper on the recent derangements in the Croton Water was read last night before the Academy of Medicine, by Dr. HENRY SMITH, of Cincinnati. The doctor proved to the entire satisfaction of his auditors that the water is perfectly innocuous, and recommended, as the readiest and most effective mode of divesting it of its unpleasant taste and smell, the use of fresh charcoal in the proportion of half an ounce to the gallon, and the subsequent employment of a common filter.

The Corner-stone of a new Church edifice was laid yesterday in Fourth-street, near McDougal, intended for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church now worshiping in Sullivan-street. Bishop JANES presided, and laid the stone with appropriate ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK delivering the address.

On the application of the holders of the fifth mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday made an order extending the receivership lately ordered, to all the property covered by the fifth (the last) mortgage given by the Company. The effect of this is to bring all the property of the road under the receivership, and to obviate the necessity of a division of it.

At about 10½ o'clock last night ROBERT TOFLTS, printer, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of Brooklyn, was arrested by Officer JOHNSTON, of the Third Precinct Police, and committed to answer a charge of murder. It is alleged that he killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, about sixty years of age, at their residence, corner of Atlantic and Willow-street, with an axe or some similar instrument. The cause will be investigated to-day.

A man named JAMES ELLIGOTT, of Worcester, Mass., while walking on Bergen, near Nevins-street, Brooklyn, at about 1 A. M., yesterday, was attacked and robbed by a party of thieves. He cried out with good voice for assistance, and was fortunately heard by officers WILSON and HOLIDAY, of the Third Precinct, who, by their prompt action, were enabled to arrest two of the ruffians and to recover all that had been stolen. The parties arrested gave their names as DANIEL GROGAN and EDWARD TRACY. They were committed for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

The Brooklyn police, at an early hour yesterday morning, succeeded in arresting two river thieves, named JOHN SHAY and GEORGE THOMPSON, and recovering nearly $200 worth of stolen property they were trying to secrete. The boat they were found in was stolen from Pier No. 45 East River. They were committed for examination.

SARAH M. MORRIS, 15 years of age, residing in Taylor-street, near Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday from burns received the evening previous, while attempting to fill a lighted fluid lamp. The deceased was a member of the Lee-avenue Sabbath School.

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, when several nuisances were reported and ordered abated. The Swill-Milk Committee agreed to have a report ready at the next meeting. The Board adjourned for one week.

Yesterday only 350 bales Cotton found buyers at a shade lower prices. Flour was in good demand, partly for export, at generally unchanged rates. Wheat was dull and lower. Corn was quiet. Oats were more sought after. Groceries and Provisions were less active. Naval Stores, Oils and Tallow were lightly dealt in. Dry Codfish, North River Hay and Oak-tanned Sole Leather were in fair request. The freight engagements were moderate, with 561 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are well supplied for the season. Total receipts of live animals at the regular yards, for the week ending yesterday, 26,053, viz: 4,598 beef cattle; 201 milch cows; 710 veal calves; 16,113 sheep and lambs; and 4,431 swine. This is an increase upon the previous week of 103 veals, and 3,521 sheep and lambs; and a decrease of 123 beeves 17 cows, and 579 swine. The number of bullocks is 922 greater than the weekly average for all last year, but the light weight and poor quality of the present offerings greatly lessens the aggregate supply of beef. At yesterday's general market, the few good cattle offered, owing to their scarcity, sold quite as well as at the previous market; medium cattle sold about the same, while the low grades were lower. The yards were about cleared. Milch cows were a shade better, but quite dull, with an unsettled market. The best veals sell a little better, with no improvement in common grades. The best lambs are a little higher, but other grades are in excess of demand. Swine are in excess and prices weaker.

The Church in Mexico.

We have, on more than one occasion, directed attention to the admirable letters of our Mexican correspondent as presenting a graphic and impartial picture of the condition of the neighboring Republic. The letter published in our issue of Tuesday was even more suggestive than usual, and, though merely descriptive of those districts through which the writer had recently passed, it proved to demonstration that the great obstacle to Mexican progress lies in the usurpations of the Mexican Hierarchy. Through the grasping avarice and overshadowing supremacy of the Church, the natural resources of Mexico have been exhausted, and her people have been successively made victims of the grossest superstition, of civil war, and of anarchy. The Church possesses all the revenues of the land, and devotes them to its own aggrandizement; it possesses power over the souls and bodies of men, and uses that power for its own selfish aims. This is the mountain of difficulty that Mexican Liberals must overcome before they can hope to establish a Constitutional Government. The Church of Mexico must be the servant and not the master of her temporal Government, or practical liberty in this nominal Republic will always remain a dead letter on its statute book.

The struggle for freedom in all countries where the Romish religion is dominant is the same. The political tenets of that Faith are diametrically opposed to all principles of Democracy, and the first step of a young Republic is ever to emancipate itself from the thraldom of Church influence. The burden upon Mexico is perhaps weightier than any that superstition has ever dared to inflict; for all the revenues and resources of the country, acquired by a long system of usurpation and fraud, are now almost exclusively in the hands of the Church, and civil Government, for want of means, is necessarily at a complete stand-still. Numerically inferior to its opponents, the Church party, having abundance of wealth at its command, is thus able to thwart the attempts of the Constitutionalists to establish a sound form of Government. This fact has been recognized by the different statesmen who within the past few years have filled the Presidential office. They have all found it impossible to carry on the Government with an empty exchequer. SANTA ANNA obtained money from the United States for the Mesilla Valley, but, fearing to despoil the Church, he was obliged to succumb as soon as his American gold was exhausted. COMONFORT saw the impossibility of carrying on a Government without funds, but, as soon as he decreed the confiscation of Ecclesiastical property he was forced to fly. He lacked the nerve to execute his own laws, and, by his hesitancy, gave his enemies time to organize, and lent them power to overthrow him. JUAREZ is disposed to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and might, perhaps, if the opportunity were afforded him, steer clear of the shoals upon which Gen. COMONFORT was wrecked. MIRAMON alone vows "upon his sacred honor," that he will lay no sacrilegious hands upon ecclesiastical wealth, and his protestations are so vehement as to excite suspicions of their honesty and disinterestedness. We rather imagine, that after the Church has paid as much as it feels disposed to pay to this doughty champion of its interests, he, like others, will attempt to gain by force what he can no longer obtain by entreaty or persuasion.

It is really, therefore, of the very highest importance that our Government should play frankly and fairly into the hands of the Liberals, in time to enable them to carry out successfully their recent bold and righteous decrees for the secularization of the Ecclesiastical wealth. If any man doubts that the political power of the Mexican Church must be destroyed, and its ill-gotten wealth turned into a more general channel for the public good, ere Mexico can be enfranchised from the tyranny that degrades and destroys her, we counsel him to read with close attention the account which our correspondent gives of the debased and really pagan condition of the people of those districts in which the Mexican Church rules with most unquestioned sway.

The Roman Church in Mexico has won its supremacy precisely like the Roman Church in Rome—by condescending to the superstitions and sanctifying the ignorant prejudices of the most ignorant, superstitious and prejudiced classes of the population. The founders of the Roman hierarchy of Rome adopted the gods whose worship they found it hard to expel from the popular heart. In the great cities of the Empire, in the centres of light and cultivation and commerce it was comparatively easy to combat the old Religion of the State. Long before Paul the Apostle began his mission to the Gentiles, the augurs of Rome had learned not to look in one another's faces without laughing. The spirit which CICERO clothes with eloquent beauty, the spirit of philosophic skepticism, had opened the way for refined and radical reformations in the theology of mankind. But the simple country-people, the villagers, the *Pagani* clung stoutly to their hereditary belief in the might of Pan, in the splendor of Apollo, in the terror and majesty of Jupiter. For their sakes, and to win them, the new faith was paganized by its teachers. The flight of centuries has not effaced the traces of this early amalgamation. The Italian peasant of to-day pays his devotion at the shrine of his patron saint in the temper of Pagan antiquity.

In Mexico, the old Aztec theocracy has been used in like manner, by the priests of Spanish Catholicism, to fix their hold upon the vast masses of the population, and the creed of Nagualism has been made the instrument of a higher faith in achieving the low class purposes of the debased Mexican clergy. To contend against a power so firmly rooted in the interior stubborn passions of a people is no light work. The Liberals of Mexico who have undertaken it have deserved well, not of their country alone, but of mankind. They are fighting a battle for humanity, and they merit a far wider sympathy and a far warmer recognition than they have yet received in the United States.

If Mr. BUCHANAN is incapable of appreciating the grandeur and importance of the struggle now going on so near our doors, let him at least forbear to vex and impede the progress of a noble cause already environed with enormous difficulties, by thrusting his little projects for peddling away slips of Mexican territory upon the leaders and champions of Mexican freedom.

Protection for Husbands.

When the British Parliament determined to permit a "judicial separation" of persons bound together, for better for worse, in the holy bonds of matrimony, it was anticipated that the power of the new statute would be invoked almost exclusively by those better halves who had found their connubial moieties, not comparatively worse, but positively bad. There has been no great disappointment in this regard; and the number of English women, from peeresses down, who have petitioned for severance from the man of their heart, is sufficiently great to give no slight support to the opinion of a celebrated Lord Chancellor, that if men and women were married perforce just as they stood up for a country dance, their chances for a happy married life would be about as good as they are now, when they are united upon preference, and after long acquaintance. This, however, is only what the authors and movers of the statute seem to have expected—shall we say, hoped for?—but how surprised and delighted they must be at finding that their legislation has stretched the ægis of Parliamentary power over that gentle, oppressed, long-suffering creature, the British husband? This is cheering. Shall it be said that the world makes no progress; that the corruptions of society are ineradicable, the ills of life irremediable? Here is a new and tender interest protected; another and a noble movement set on foot. The wrongs of woman have been harped upon until the world's ear is becoming somewhat weary of the theme; the sufferings of wives and children have been listened to with sympathy, and in some measure mitigated; but the woes of husbands have remained unsung. No dolorous Jeremiah has arisen to be the mouthpiece of their lamentations; no fiery Ezekiel to be the herald of their vengeance and their salvation. But in England, at least, they may now be sure that the day of their oppressors has come: judicial separation will free them from their bondage.

But to descend to the particular occasion of our sympathetic exultation—for we meekly confess to being of that part of humanity of which husbands are made. It is the appearance among the recent English reports of a case in which a husband petitioned for judicial separation "on account of his wife's cruelty." His name was WHITE, to which not uncommon patronymic the record does not afford us any particularizing prefix. But, devoted to the drama and the fine arts, Mr. WHITE was a dealer in theatrical costumes, and Dr. SPINKS appeared for him. The fair respondent "pleaded a denial of the cruelty." Of course she did. Woman is never cruel to man, any more than boys to cats or cockchafers; and the spouse of the afflicted dealer in theatrical costumes might put in this plea with more than common reason; for it was made to appear by the learned SPINKS that, at least before marriage, she had not been in the least cruel or obdurate to his client, but, on the contrary, obliging, tender and responsive to the last degree. In fact, after living with him for an indefinite time "very happily" in a relation to the severance of which no judicial aid was necessary, she consented in 1847 to become his wife; and then the woes of the hapless costumer began. She "became subject to hysterical fits." She, the woman who without having the legal rights of a wife, had yet gone through all the experience of one, so happily to herself and so charmingly to the other "party," even to a blooming radiance in her unjustifiable maternity, no sooner converts that other party into a lawful husband, than she is attacked by a malady which spinsters alone are commonly supposed to have a right to enjoy. Who but the husband of a wife perversely subject to hysterical fits can tell the sufferings of the client of the eminent SPINKS! These trials began, but did not end, with hysteria. The lady, in addition, said the forbearing advocate, "acquired habits of intemperance," or, as the Police reports put it, became "drunk and disorderly." This impeachment the fair respondent also strenuously denied. What else could have been expected of a fair respondent? Does a lady ever drink more than one glass of champagne at supper? Certainly not; for the watchful cavalier at her side takes care that she never empties one; and she finds, most incomprehensibly to herself, of course, that her goblet bears a mysterious resemblance to the widow's cruse of oil. Therefore the respondent stoutly maintained that she did not acquire "habits of intemperance."

Nevertheless, on the tongue of the eloquent SPINKS the petitioner's sufferings become touching indeed, as the learned Doctor goes on to relate how these hysterical fits and intemperate habits resulted in "various acts of violence," such as "throwing things" at him, "striking him," and even on one occasion "threatening him with a knife." She was frequently "in such a state of excitement," said the gallant and daintily-phrasing SPINKS, that it became necessary to place her in Bedlam Hospital, and the happy being whom she loved, honored and obeyed, was compelled to apply "more than once for the protection of the police magistrates." Think of that, ye champions of woman's rights! ponder on it, O WENDELL PHILLIPS! revolve it pensively, O HOWADJI CURTIS! explain it, lovely Mrs. LUCY STONE! Picture to yourselves your hapless brother-man, shut up in a room with a woman "in a state of excitement;" indissolubly bound to a female of his species who frequently made it necessary to put her into a straight jacket! the legal protector of a tender creature whose eccentricities of character often compelled him to seek the protection of the police magistrates! nay, worse than all in its horrible vagueness, subject to have "things" thrown at him! Not specific articles, chairs, cups and saucers, tea-pots, lamps, looking-glasses, tables; but "things" in general! the whole universe turned into an arsenal of projectiles to be launched at his devoted head, and he not approached by formal siege, the opening of trenches, or even the calling of time, but subject to a discharge from a masked battery at any moment, or to be hit below the belt when he least expected a blow! For be it observed that the lady, although she denies some charges, confesses others. She protests against the general accusation of cruelty; she scouts the particular count of intemperance, but admits that she is "very irritable and excitable," and in particular does she own that when she was in a passion with her husband she did sometimes "throw things after him." Comprehensive phrase, and woful to the "him" who is the subject of it. For note that proposition, "*after* him." Does it not tell of routs more terrible than Magenta? of retreats far more precipitate than the flight from Solferino? But according to her own account, the charming respondent must have been at heart a gentle and forgiving creature, after all; for she positively asserts that she never "threw things after" her husband "without great provocation," and that although they quarreled frequently, they "lived upon friendly terms *in the intervals!*" Magnanimity is not a feminine virtue; but who will say that a woman is not magnanimous who forgives and lives on friendly terms with a man who has allowed her to "throw things after him!"

But retreat was not always the order of the day with the client of the learned SPINKS, whose name, by the way, (the Doctor's,) has an irresistible fascination for us. It is one of those names which mother England seems to have kept to herself, and cherished as her own peculiar jewels. We venture to say that the united directories of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia could not furnish one SPINKS. A "Spink", in the singular, they may supply, but no plural "Spinks." The subject of our lucubrations being matrimonial, too, we are tempted to conjugate the name, and find in it a notable fitness to the case in hand. For instance: Spink, Spank, Spunk. The lady certainly demonstrated the appropriateness of the last inflection, and as she had three children, and was irritable and excitable, she doubtless also had given them palpable proof of the fitness of the second. But, to return to the grave aspects of our theme; on at least one occasion, when she threw things after him, Mr. WHITE ordered his retreat upon the Parthian model, and gave her "a black eye;" a circumstance which doubtless had its weight in his restoration to favor at the next armistice or "interval." Indeed, we must do him the justice to say, that the Judge before whom the case was tried remarked that "it was proved that the respondent was struck on more than one occasion." Therefore his lordship took time to consider his decision. It will probably be well, as there are children in the case, if he makes the black eye a reason for denying the separation. For, when a woman takes to throwing things, actually or figuratively, perhaps the best way to check that propensity, and live quietly with her, is to let her see at once and very clearly, by the method best adapted to her comprehension and her position in life, that she cannot do so with impunity.

The American Party in the Field.

The American State Council meets at Geneva, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., pursuant to a call signed by H. B. NORTHUP and JAS. W. HUSTED, respectively its President and Secretary. It consists of a delegate from each local Council in the State. There were at one time some 1,500 of these, but the number is now materially less. Probably not more than two hundred delegates will assemble at Geneva; but these will include the representative and influential men of the Know-Nothing organization—for that party still has an organization, or the skeleton of one, extending throughout the State. Contrary to the general impression, there would seem to be no little interest and activity among the Know-Nothing politicians in view of the approaching canvass. It is represented that, although not settled in their own minds as to the precise line of policy expedient to be adopted in their present emergency, and likely to be somewhat discordant in the expression of their individual views, they are yet confident of their power to make themselves felt, and quite resolved to exercise their power in one way or another at the polls.

The business of the Council, besides electing officers for the ensuing year, will consist in calling a State Nominating Convention, and the question whether that body shall meet at the same time and place with the Republican Convention, will probably form the most exciting topic of discussion. It is reported that prominent Americans who think they have reason to hope for adoption upon the Republican ticket, will advocate a union unreservedly and unconditionally, while others may take the extreme opposite ground, and oppose everything like coöperation with the Republicans, preferring to sink with the Know-Nothing ship rather than be saved by any other craft. How these clashing opinions may be reconciled, it is no affair of ours to conjecture. But those who profess to be well-informed predict that no movement towards a union can originate, consistently with self-respect, on the part of the Americans, after the treatment—admitted by leading Republican journals to be unhandsome—which their Party received at Syracuse last year.

The real difficulty in the way of a union consists not in any diversity of sentiment or opinion between the Americans and the Republican masses, but in the belief of the former that the Republican Party is under the control of leaders who are irreconcilably hostile both to their measures and their men. If this obstacle were once removed, the two parties, like kindred drops, would speedily mingle. Whether it exists in reality, or only in the apprehension of the Know-Nothings, we do not undertake to say. In either case the immediate effect is the same. There is a considerable party among the Know-Nothings who are openly in favor of supporting the Democratic nominees, as a most effective means of punishing the Republicans, and they will probably do so, let the State Council decide as it may.

GEN. HOUSTON'S TRIUMPH.—We are sorry for Gen. HOUSTON. He must leave his "sweet retreat," his sheep, and oxen, and goats, to govern rude Texans, and rule wild border rangers. He has been chosen Governor of Texas by 6,000 majority.

This fact has probably less significance than some sanguine political seers are disposed to award it; nevertheless it is well worth considering. Texas is a cotton and sugar State, and yet she broke away from partisan ties to sustain a man who denounced the Slave-trade. She has a large German population, and that very foreign element voted for a candidate who was a Know-Nothing leader in 1856.

General HOUSTON'S personal popularity, no doubt, had much to do with the large vote he has received, yet that alone would not have enabled him to win. It must be remembered that his present competitor beat him by 10,000 votes two years ago. Unquestionably his success is mainly attributable to his Anti-Slave-trade position. It gained him the support of the Germans, in spite of his Americanism, while the fact that Governor RUNNELLS was running upon a Slave-trade platform, injured that gentleman with the more moderate Democrats of all classes. His defeat is charged, even by such papers as the Charleston *Mercury*, to that "impracticable and mischievous issue."

Not only is HOUSTON certainly chosen Governor, but a Legislature is at the same time elected which will return him to the senatorial seat he vacated in March last. His restoration to the Senate will, it is true, involve the reconsideration of that everlasting farewell which he prematurely took of his fellow members on the occasion referred to; but in performing this somewhat awkward, though not altogether unpleasant duty, he will be sustained by the example of HENRY CLAY. The veteran "still lives," and although the extremists of the South may denounce him, as, indeed, they have been doing for years, he may console himself under their fiery indignation with the support of his own State, and the approval of National men in all quarters of the Union.

Railway Bridges and How to Mend Them.

Railway accidents, like other calamities, rarely come "single spies." Whole battalions at once they crash upon the attention of the country, and utter their lesson in tones of reverberating thunder. The echoes of that fearful catastrophe at the Schaghticoke bridge are still coming in upon us from all parts of the land. Here it is a bridge which gives way; there a bridge which threatens to give way, everywhere distrust, anxiety, and a fearful looking for of evil.

But what does all this signify?

The people of the United States do not value their own lives; they have no determined sense of justice; no resolute conviction that men of trust and responsibility should be held to their obligations at whatever cost. It is not a pleasant thing to say this or to believe it; but what evidence have we which should induce us to doubt it?

Nothing certainly was ever more clear than the guilt of the Directors and Managers of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway Line," in relation to the recent massacre of innocent passengers on a rotten bridge which these Managers and Directors knew to be rotten, and over which they deliberately sent, day after day, and night after night, whole trains of their fellow-citizens. The names of these criminals are before the world. Persons of eminent respectability, like Mr. WM. WHITE and Mr. ERASTUS CORNING, can probably be found when they are looked for. Had the most insignificant carman in Albany or New-York driven his car madly over the body of a child or a woman, the police would have found him, and his employer would have been held to his responsibility. But the men who suffered men, and women, and children to be dashed to pieces horribly in a gulf of their making, still walk the streets of our cities untouched by the law. In aristocratic England, men like Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL and Col. WAUGH, who use their social standing as a mask for mere swindling, break hundreds of hearts, and carry desolation into scores of families, are dealt with as sternly by impartial justice as the paltry thimble-rigger of the race-course, or the low Autolycus of the kitchen-area. The scorn of society and the scourge of the law await them. In democratic America the victims of injustice and recklessness cringe before the hand that smites them, when that hand is "known upon 'Change;" and individuals whose only claim on the consideration of the community is their assumption of offices, the first duties of which they fail to discharge, are allowed, in virtue of that claim, to escape all the consequences, personal and legal alike, of the most atrocious derelictions. Our "railway bridges" are unsafe, ought to be unsafe, and will be unsafe, so long as the moral cowardice or apathy of the people shall continue to exempt railway managers from all the plain and obvious obligations of their posts.

The New Minister to Central America.

The newly-established Spanish-American organ in this City, *El Noticioso de Nueva-York*, gives the following account of Mr. ALEXANDER DIMITRY, the President's recently discovered Minister to Central America.

"Mr. DIMITRY," says *El Noticioso*, "is by birth a citizen of Louisiana, and combines in himself two rare qualities he is by descent a representative of the blood of ancient Greece mingled with that of the native Indian of America. His father, a Greek by birth, emigrated years ago to Louisiana, and there married the daughter of a chief of one of the civilized Indian tribes." Our enthusiastic cotemporary enlarges with Castilian magniloquence upon the wonderful qualities of this child of two Continents. It appears that Mr. DIMITRY understands all subjects equally well, and that upon every possible theme of conversation in every possible circle of his fellow-creatures, he pours out "torrents of eloquence equally brilliant and profound." If Mr. DIMITRY really is the wise and accomplished person that his eulogist would have us believe, we are extremely sorry for him. For in that case he will no doubt attempt to do something in Central America, and will therefore find himself in hot water at home before he has well settled himself into the work of his post. The Buchanan Administration cannot tolerate an active Minister in an important embassy, unless like Mr. DALLAS, or Mr. PICKENS, or Mr. MASON, he is a person of sufficient individual consequence to strike a wholesome fear into the heart of our unfortunate President, and compel respect. If Mr. DIMITRY, however, is merely an amiable hybrid, he will no doubt spend a very agreeable season with the Central Americans, and drift into innocent oblivion with his fellows after the fourth of March, 1861.

AMERICAN SEAMEN IN FRANCE.—By a curious coincidence, the same mail which brought us the news of Mr. MONCKTON MILNES' motion in the House of Commons for an address to the English Government on the subject of the maltreatment of American seamen by American captains in English ports, brings also to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* a copy of the *Courrier de la Gironde*, which relates an instance of savage cruelty on board of an American vessel, at Bordeaux, in France. The American ship *Abby Blanchard* has recently been burned at that port. During the fire something like a mutiny broke out on board, in the course of which "the Captain broke the ribs of one sailor with a bar of iron, while the mate struck another sailor with an axe and cut off the toes of his right foot." A French fireman, who remonstrated against these brutal acts, was also attacked by these ruffians, but thanks to his courage and strength, saved himself, and contributed to their immediate arrest. The ultimate shame and burden of such infamous deeds as this must fall, as we have already shown, on the ship-owners and merchants who commit their vessels and property to the charge of vile and incompetent persons, without one thought of their own heavy responsibility for the treatment of American sailors and for the honor of the American flag.

Amusements.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—It is a proud reflection that the world owes Black Opera to America. But for the Declaration of Independence and its effulgent string of glittering generalities, Ethiopian Minstrelsy had never been; thousands of white artists with black faces and hands, had not nightly submitted those portions of the cuticle to the blighting effects of impeded transpiration, and millions of quarters would annually have been appropriated to other and possibly more ignoble purposes; for negro minstrelsy has come to be respectable. It arose very much like a European monarchy,—from small and low beginnings. A blackened face, a ragged coat thrown off the shoulder, and a pair of elaborately-patched trowsers, with a shocking bad hat, first introduced Ethiopian minstrelsy to a New-York public, with a song of small pretensions, wherein versified allusion was made in poor doggrel to the passing events of the time. The thing took at first, though it was voted low, and it continued to take and to be low for some time. Ultimately, however, enterprise joined hands with Ethiopian minstrelsy, and talent of a new order became interested in the novel science. The fact that people like to hear several voices in concert, without reference to the quality of the music they sing, so that the chords are full and round, was seized upon and made the most of. Bands of colored white men, in very decent apparel and of genteel demeanor, took the place of the single individual in seedy garments, and discoursed glees and other kinds of concerted music, not of very refined quality, but sufficiently attractive for the masses. Then Ethiopian minstrelsy emerged from the position of a mere make-weight at a theatre—a simple interlude between the acts—or a wandering serenade upon a dirty pavement. It took theatres to itself and gave exclusive performances of its own. The White Ethiopian ceased to be an interloper on the Drama with a precarious engagement, and became an artist. Ethiopianism has ceased to be low. Wit and humor have taken the place of mere slang, and a much higher class of music, better or worse sung, according to circumstances, is the recognized and prevailing feature of the entertainments at the better class of concert rooms devoted to this peculiar branch of amusement. If there are certain other features preserved which it would be better to omit, it is doubtless because the patrons of the Black Art will have it so. For even at this day there are certain souls which find delight in the awkward exhibition of brute endurance known as negro dancing—wherein an individual will, for twenty minutes, incessantly perform, with his feet and legs, a variety of antics in which there is not the remotest approach to anything like beauty or grace—to say nothing of the poetry of motion—and this to a strumming on the banjo which, being an utterly unmeaning noise, is quite as barbarous as anything in or out of a veritable Congo or Dahomey. The great object appears to be that the feet of the animal who moves shall never rest for a moment, but shall continually beat upon the floor noises corresponding with those which proceed from the hideous cat-gut and goat-skin, or ass-skin, or whatever other kind of skin the banjo is composed of. Some of the company approve of this barbaric trash and applaud the gasping jumper the more he jumps and gasps; and so the Ethiopian Minstrels continue to present the ugly exhibition. It seems a pity that it should be so, but when we find dramatic managers following the popular taste down as far as it will go, and never leading it up to where it would pay, it would be too much to expect more from the humble Ethiopian, though he may, besides being a man, be also Brother.

Of these negro theatres there have been several established in this City of late years, and many are in full blast even in the present hot weather, and are well supported. We strolled into BUCKLEY'S a couple of evenings since, and witnessed the performance there. It may be considered by fastidious persons somewhat of a profanation that the entertainment in question was afforded in the pleasant little Theatre Francais which was made so attractive last Winter by M. LASA and Mlle. SEW; and yet the Bulkley varieties proved very well worth listening to; decidedly the best of them being the regular concerted singing and the humerous *repartés* peculiar to the Ethiopean programme. There was also some very fair solo playing on the violin by one of the troups, and the grotesque performances of another, habited in the skin of an Elephant, (which may properly be said to belong to the African school of art,) were also amusing. A burlesque of BALFE'S *Bohemian Girl* was also presented, but it was poor and poorly done. The dialogue—such as there was of it—was very well travestied; but the actors endeavored to sing the solo parts as correctly as it would be done in a veritable opera, and as their voices were not equal to the undertaking, they made the attempt ridiculous in a sense different from that which we supposed would be the intention. A lady singer, with blackened face and arms, executed the soprano part, and mangled it as fearfully as a poor voice falsely used could do it. With the exception of their burlesque and the dancing, however, the performances at BUCKLEY'S are well worth witnessing and can be recommended as a cheerful means of passing a spare hour—semi-occasionally.

The New Transit Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will recollect that Gen. JEREZ, the Nicaraguan Minister, left here by the steamer on the 29th of June, taking with him the contract which had just been concluded between himself and the representatives of the old Ship Canal Company.

This contract was in lieu of the old one, and was to be surrendered on the ratification of the new one.

The Nicaraguan Congress had been convoked to meet at Managua on the 15th of July for the special purpose of ratifying the new contract.

There were many things in the old ship canal charter objectionable to Nicaragua, especially the ceding away of 200,000 acres of her land, giving to foreigners the right of colonizing her territory.

The following are some of the principal features of the new contract made on the 6th of June:

The name of the new Company is the "Central American Interoceanic Company."

The charter is for *sixty years* from the date of the ratification of the contract, from which time the Company is allowed to put the route in order ready for operation. The contract applies only to the Isthmus, so that the Company are under no obligations to run ships in connection with their route on either side. It is stipulated that the Government may terminate the charter at the expiration of 25 years from the date of its ratification, on the payment of $2,000,000 to the Company in the City of New-York, and giving twelve months' notice of its intention to do so.

At the expiration of fifteen years more added to the period abovenamed, the Government shall have the same right as aforesaid, to terminate the contract on the Company $1,500,000 in the manner, and upon paying the terms above stipulated, but not after that time.

The Company has the exclusive right of navigating the lakes and rivers between the two oceans, and also the free use of all roads, bridges, &c., for laying down railroad tracks, and to use all lands, timber, and everything else necessary for operating and putting the Transit in order.

The Company pay to the Government of Nicaragua *one dollar and twenty-five cents* for every passenger over six years of age, transported across its territory.

Mails of all nations are allowed free transit.

On goods and merchandise of all kinds, *three per cent.* of the freight—on treasure, dust, specie, &c., *one-sixth* of one per cent.

C. K. GARRISON is here, ready to make arrangements for running his ships on the Pacific side to connect on this side with those of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, whose mail contract to Aspinwall expires on the first of October.

The estimated cost of stocking and putting the Transit in first rate order is $250,000.

This amount has been secured by the Company the moment the official news shall be received that the contract has been ratified. The intelligence by the *North Star* that the contract had been ratified unanimously, and signed by the President, wants confirmation, before the owners of the steamers will enter into any arrangement for running their ships on the route.

X.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

The following is the report of the New-York Dispensaries for the month of July, 1859:

	New-York Dispensary	Northern Dispensary	Eastern Dispensary	Northwest Dispensary	Special Tenth Sub.....
No. of Male Patients	1,537	749	1,021	562	3,389
No. of Female Patients	2,107	1,210	1,380	743	5,440
Totals	3,644	1,959	2,401	1,305	9,309
Treated at Dwellings	553	532	617	183	886
Treated at Dispensaries	3,091	1,427	1,784	1,121	7,424
Primary Vaccinations	21	67	64	12	164
Revaccinations	1		47		48
Whole No. Vaccinated	22	67	111	12	212
No. of Adults	2,104	1,051	1,301	701	5,157
No. of Children	1,540	908	1,101	604	4,152
No. of Native Patients	1,620	1,031	1,120	595	4,366
No. of Foreign Patients	2,024	928	1,281	710	4,943
No. sent to Hospital	618	13	54	13	698
No. of Deaths	23	8	27	8	66
Prescriptions Dispensed	8,865	2,830	4,917	2,494	19,106

During the month of July, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 9,309 persons. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were cholera infantum, dysentery and diarrhœa.

Plan to Settle the Affairs of the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let the Stock and unsecured Sinking Fund Bonds lay in abeyance—be hung up—to remain unprofitable. The Company would then stand thus:

Present amount of Stock and Bonds		$38,758,000
Deduct, in abeyance: Stock	$11,000,000	
Convertible Bonds	6,424,000	
Sinking Fund Bonds	3,925,000

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE—RESIGNATION OF POLICEMEN.—The Monthly Meeting of the Republican Young Men's Central Committee was held last night at No. 618 Broadway. The names of one or more members from each Ward, who had forfeited their membership by violating the constitution in absenting themselves from two successive meetings of the Committee, were read by the Chairman of the Committee on Vacancies. This question gave rise to much debate, but was essentially settled for the time by the passage of a resolution offered by Mr. PEPPER, giving the absentees a chance to explain at the next meeting. Failing to do so then, their seats would be irrevocably forfeited. Richard COPHENS, a Second Ward Policeman, and W. M. CONNOLLY, also in the Department, tendered their resignations which were accepted. GEO. WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Ward, was elected in place of WM. FLORENTINE, Jr., who also resigned. The Special Committee appointed with reference to the order of the Police Commissioners which prohibits members of the force from being connected with political organizations reported. They recommended that no action should be taken by the General Committee either approving or disapproving the course of the Commissioners, and suggest that Ward Committees modify their rules so that members of the police may be permitted to vote at primary elections without formally enrolling their names as members. The report was tabled. Mr. MCCLOUD, of the Sixteenth Ward, urged the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Gov. MORGAN, to ask the reorganization of the Twelfth Regiment. A long discussion as to the propriety of the measure resulted in tabling the subject.

A COMPLIMENT TO CAPT. SQUIRES.—Capt. PETER SQUIRES, who for many years has commanded the Eleventh Ward Police, was transferred a week ago to the Sixteenth Ward in place of Capt. CARPENTER, who has tendered his resignation. On Tuesday after noon a deputation of Eleventh Ward citizens waited on General Superintendent PILLSBURY with a petition, numerously signed, as follows: *To Amos Pillsbury, General Superintendent of Police:* The undersigned, citizens of the Eleventh Ward, without distinction of class or party, respectfully represent that they have heard with deep regret of the transferment of Capt. PETER SQUIRES to the Sixteenth District. The long residence of Captain SQUIRES in our midst, his intelligence and thoroughness in all the walks and relations of life, have endeared him to the people of this section of the City, and especially of the Eleventh Ward. For these reasons and others we earnestly ask a reconsideration in his case, and his return to the Eleventh Precinct. The Committee stated that another petition, with a larger number of signatures, was in course of preparation, and asked that the matter might receive favorable attention. The Superintendent replied that it was scarcely practicable to grant the request, and further testimonials to Capt. SQUIRES' efficiency would only tend to confirm him in his conviction of the wisdom of the transfer.

A MOTHER CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HER INFANT CHILD.—On Tuesday night the dead body of a female child was found in the sink of No. 63 Greenwich-street, and taken to the Trinity-place Station-house by the First Ward Police. A medical examination resulted in showing that the infant had not been stillborn. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at which MARY WARD, the mother of the child, was present. She stated that she had but recently arrived here from Wisconsin, and was in extremely destitute circumstances. She strenuously denied throwing her child into the vault, but said that it accidentally fell in. The jury would not give credence to the woman's story, and returned a verdict that the infant died from "suffocation by being thrown into a sink of the house No. 63 Greenwich-street on the 15th day of August, 1859, by her mother, MARY WARD." The woman, who was in a very weak condition, was removed to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment. When she recovers she will be given into the custody of the criminal authorities.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met at the usual hour yesterday, Mr. VERPLANCK in the Chair. During the last week 831 emigrants have arrived at this port, making a total for the year thus far of 48,732, against 51,377 to the same date in 1858. There are 752 inmates in the Ward's Island Institution. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $15,901 81. In consequence of the absence of Mr. DEVLIN, the President of the Board, was unable to report on the question of hiring a steamboat to be used for transferring patients to the Floating Hospital. It was determined to send to Ward's Island all the blankets not in use at the Marine Hospital. The Auditing Committee made the report that the entire indebtedness of the Commission to the Committee was $55 000. This they hope to reduce during the present year, unless the expenses of Quarantine should be greater than they promise to be at present.

MAMMOTH CIRCUS AT JONES' WOOD.—The first of a series of displays in horsemanship, equal to any which have recently taken place in this City, was held yesterday at Jones' Wood. The mammoth circus, with Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE as the chief *equestrienne*, Mlle. JOSEPHINE, and Mr. NEVILLE, the great trick rider, were the chief attractions, and their performances were highly commendable, and deservedly elicited loud applause from the large crowd assembled. The other entertainments, usual to these half civic, half rural festivals, dancing, fireworks, &c., concluded the entertainments. A police force was on the ground and order was perfectly preserved. The performances will be renewed to-day, and continue during the week.

SERIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Last evening a man named CHAS. JALAY, was brought to the New-York Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull received by falling down the hatchway of the five-story building of J. R. JAFFRAY & SON, No. 350 Broadway. He died about an hour after being admitted. JOSEPH BAKER was also brought to the Hospital having fallen from a pile of lumber foot of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue. A man named OWEN EWALEY, met with a serious accident by falling down the hatchway of the ship *Hammond*, foot of Vesey-street. The two latter will, no doubt, recover from their injuries.

THE CORPSE OF A MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER.—WM. FLOWER, a boatman of No. 23 West-street, found the body of an unknown man yesterday in the river, near the Battery. Deceased was apparently 60 years of age; he was six feet six inches in height, and had gray hair. He wore brown cloth pants, monkey jacket, brown ribbed vest, and boots—the left one cut across the instep. In his pocket was a red pocket handkerchief with white spots. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and as no marks of violence were on the body the jury rendered a verdict of "supposed drowning."

CAPT. CARPENTER'S CASE.—The trial of Police-Captain CARPENTER, on a charge of unofficer-like conduct in connection with the singular suicide of Mrs. INNESS, at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, a few weeks ago, was to have been resumed yesterday. In the interval between the adjournment of the trial and yesterday, (the day fixed for its resumption,) Capt. CARPENTER sent in his resignation to the Police Commissioners. The Board will not meet until the 2d of September, when it is likely the resignation will be accepted. Under these circumstances, it was considered superogatory to proceed with the matter.

FATAL LEAP.—JOSEPH MILLER was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 12th inst., in the last stages of consumption, and was placed in the upper story of the Institution. Soon after he became delirious, raised one of the windows, and jumped to the ground. He received injuries from the leap which resulted in his death on Tuesday night. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest. Deceased has left a wife at No. 35 Essex-street, where he formerly resided.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—This morning about 8 o'clock a fire occurred in the cotton batting establishment of Mr. CLARKE, No. 210 West Thirty-seventh-street. It broke out in the picking room, in the third story of the building, and extended to the fourth story. The damage amounted to between $3,000 and $4,000; fully insured in the East River and Beekman Insurance Companies. The planing establishment of Messrs. MULWARD, in the first and second stories of the building, were much injured by water.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 2½ o'clock, Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the paint shop of DEAN & SON, corner of Jay and Greenwich-street. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

SUICIDE.—About 8 o'clock last evening a man named JACOB BRESSER committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in the yard of the building No. 39 Howard-street. The cause is attributed to domestic difficulties. On his person were found two Bank-books, showing a deposit to his credit of $900. The Coroner will be notified this morning.

RUN OVER AND BADLY HURT.—JAMES RANNY, a lad, nine years of age, was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of Fulton and South streets, by one of the Amity-street line of stages. He received severe injuries in the abdomen, and was conveyed to the City Hospital by a First Ward Officer.

POLICEMEN DETAILED.—Patrolmen WM. H. MILLER, of the First Precinct, and SAML. LAVON, of the Eleventh, have been detailed by General-Superintendent PILLSBURY for service at the City Hall Police Court, in addition to the six other officers now serving there.

SAILING OF THE PERSIA.—The Royal Mail steamer *Persia* departed yesterday for Liverpool. She carried out one hundred and forty-nine passengers, and $878,682 in specie.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Health.

THE STATEN ISLAND OFFAL MATTER EXPLAINED.

The Commissioners of Health met at noon yesterday. Action was taken in relation to the steamers now arriving from Havana, by the adoption of a resolution, in effect, that in the opinion of this Board, when steamers arrive perfectly healthy from infected ports, no sickness or deaths from yellow fever having occurred on board, it is safe to permit them to come to the wharves of the City after having performed such quarantine as the Health Officer shall designate. The Board considered that the free ventilation which steamers enjoyed from having their hatches constantly open, gave them great advantage over sailing vessels, which had hardly any opportunity for circulation of air. Dr. GUNN called attention to certain vessels which, having received stream permits, hired other than the licensed lighters. A resolution was adopted directing that such vessels should employ only lighters authorized by the Board to perform the work, unless by special permission.

Dr. MUNDY, Health Officer of Castleton, Staten Island, called the attention of the Board to the fact that a sloop from New-York or Brooklyn, he knew not which, a few days ago threw overboard a load of offal in the bay, so near Staten Island that the ebb-tide carried it to and distributed it upon the shores of Castleton, and that from it an exceedingly offensive and deleterious odor emanated, causing a great deal of alarm among the inhabitants of that locality. He said the people of Staten Island were congratulating themselves upon having gotten rid of the Quarantine, but they had hardly realized the fact before they found themselves subjected to another nuisance, which, though not so serious in its character as the other, was nevertheless of sufficient importance to demand prompt and efficient action. Staten Island could not consent to be made the *offal dépôt* of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn any more than she could to be longer used as a depository for diseases of every clime and soil. He hoped that if the Board had jurisdiction over the matter, (which he thought it had,) that some efficient measures would be adopted at once to prevent a repetition of the offence, and thereby prevent the necessity of the adoption of resolutions on the part of the Castleton Board of Health, analogous to those memorable ones of the 1st of September, 1858, in relation to the Quarantine nuisance. He further stated that the men in the employ of the Castleton Board had been engaged, since the perpetration of the act complained of, in burning the offensive matter on the beach. Col. DELAVAN, City Inspector, in reply to Dr. MUNDY, stated that he had heard of the act, and upon investigation had learned that the vessel was from Brooklyn, on her way with a load of offal to Barren Island; and that when opposite Staten Island she sprung a leak, and was compelled to dump her load there to prevent her from sinking. If such was the fact, he thought it palliated the offence very much. He suggested, however, if the act should be repeated, that the parties be immediately arrested and summarily dealt with, as it was clearly a violation of existing laws. Dr. BOYD said that he was satisfied it was thrown overboard from Brooklyn offal sloop, and that the Captain of the vessel had been notified to appear before the Brooklyn Board of Health. The Board then adjourned to Friday.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a New Methodist Episcopal Church.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth-street, near Macdougal, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The new structure is intended for the accommodation of the society now worshipping in Sullivan-street, and in point of architectural beauty and convenience of design, is intended to equal, if it does not excel, most other Methodist Churches in this City. The location is one of the most eligible, being in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground, and within a few steps of the Sixth-avenue Railroad. The church in Sullivan-street was organized Dec. 12, 1842, with the Rev. J. M. SMITH as pastor, and at one time consisted of 476 members. At present the number is about 250. The depreciation in the character of the neighborhood, and other circumstances, made it necessary to select a new location. BISHOP JAMES presided. The services were begun with singing and prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK made an address, the topic being the reasons and uses of Christian sects, and intended to show, more particularly, why the Methodist Church exists. At its conclusion the Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, the present pastor, read a brief history of the Church from the time of its organization. A collection was taken up, and Bishop JAMES then proceeded to lay the corner-stone. Prayer, the Doxology, and Benediction closed the exercises. Beneath the stone were deposited the following documents: Manual of the Common Council of the City of New-York, Minutes of the New-York Annual Conference for 1859, Statistics of the Sunday School Juvenile Missionary Society, names of the original officers of the Sullivan-street Church, and also those of the present officers; copy of the Discipline of 1856; copies of all the religious as well as the Daily Secular Press; CARLTON & PORTER'S Book Catalogue, and almanacs and cards for 1859–60, &c. The basement and audience floors, with the walls, are already up. The building will be 63 feet on Fourth-street, by 96 feet deep; Romanesque in style: front 70 feet high, with two façade flank towers, with side entrances in each leading to the main vestibule. The front is to be of marole. The interior arrangements somewhat unique and original. The basement room is about 12 feet high, and will contain class-rooms, Sabbath and infant school rooms, &c. The audience floor will be furnished with Church sofas, instead of the usual form of seats. The orchestra above, and in the rear of the pulpit platform, will seat 150 singers. The side galleries will be supported on brackets. The ceiling will be in a single span. The house will seat about 1,100 persons, and will cost about $65,000. It will be ready to be dedicated, probably, on the 1st of January, 1860. The architect is G. KING, of Brooklyn. The contractors are HADELEN & GEDNEY, carpenters; STEWART & BUCK, masons; J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, iron work; and JOHN CHAVE, marble work.

New-York Firemen in Philadelphia.

TRIAL OF A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

On Monday morning last, the "Ludlow Association," of the Tenth Ward of this City, composed of a portion of the members of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, left for the City of Philadelphia, taking with them one of LEE & LARNED'S improved steam fire-engines. The visit was for the purpose of showing the Philadelphians what progress New-York has made in building steam fire-apparatus.

The engine which the Manhattan men took with them is the fifth size made by Messrs. LEE & LARNED, and is an exact counterpart of the machine owned by the Manhattan Company. It has one steam cylinder, 9 inches in diameter, with 8½ inches stroke, capable of making from 200 to 300 revolutions a minute. There are 225 square feet of fire surface, and the boiler is an improved kind, called "LARNED'S Patent Annular." Steam can be raised to a working pressure in about eight minutes. The force-pumps are "CARY'S Patent Rotary," with a tip 1⅞ inches in diameter, and are capable of discharging 450 gallons of water per minute. The weight of the engine complete is 5,100 lbs., being the same weight as the apparatus Hope Engine Company, of Philadelphia, but having greater power. The engine is splendidly finished.

The company stopped at Trenton, N. J., on Monday, and gave an exhibition of the power of their engine. The Good-Will Engine Company No. 3, received the New-Yorkers, taking charge of their apparatus, and treated them hospitably. The trial came off in the market place, and was witnessed by the Mayor, Chief Engineer, and about three thousand of the citizens. With many disadvantages steam was raised sufficient to blow the whistle in seven minutes after the fire was lighted, and in twelve minutes two streams were projected through ⅞-inch nozzles about 180 feet high. The trial was every way satisfactory to the citizens of Trenton.

On Monday afternoon, the Manhattans left for Philadelphia, and arrived at 8½ P. M. They were received by the members of Hope Steam Engine Company No. 2, who, preceded by Beck's band, paraded through several of the principal streets. On Tuesday, several large omnibuses were procured, and the Hope Engine folks took their New-York friends to Schulkill Falls, where an excellent entertainment was provided. The New Yorkers were also taken to the Girard College, and were also shown a number of interesting portions of the city. About 2½ o'clock, on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out at No. 520 North Wharves, and no sooner had the alarm bell struck than the New-Yorkers had their steamer on the way to the fire. Although some difficulty took place in getting water, a powerful stream was thrown upon the flames.

A public trial of the New-York engine was given yesterday afternoon. The exhibition was at the corner of Market and North Seventh-street, and with poor fuel 20 pounds of steam was made from cold water in seven minutes, and in ten minutes the engine was in active service. Horizontally the engine threw water 230 feet through a 1⅜ inch nozzle, and two streams about 190 feet through ⅞ inch nozzles. There was a large crowd in attendance, and although the performance was very fine, yet no evidence of approbation was given.

Police Reports.

A VIXEN IN A POLICE COURT.—Yesterday morning two women, named Ann Maria Tiernar and Anna Morse, who a few hours previously had been discharged from the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, where the former had served three and the latter six months, determined to celebrate their restoration to liberty by getting intoxicated. They soon accomplished their intention. While in a groggery in Second-avenue they met a male acquaintance, who excited a feeling of jealousy between them, which finally culminated in a rough and tumble street fight. Both were arrested, taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and Justice KELLY decided to commit them for disorderly conduct. As the officer was conveying them from the Court-room the pugnacious Anna Morse, who had previously threatened to take the life of Anna Maria, seized the latter by the shoulder, and with a vigorous push, sent her headlong from the top to the bottom of a long flight of stairs. The woman's head was badly cut by the fall, and she received other injuries which for a time made her insensible. Her vixenish assailant was again taken before the Court and detained on a charge of assault and battery. She coolly told the Judge that before he intended to punish her without a cause, now she had given a reason to do so.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF BAD CONDUCT.—Michael Strong, a Southern tavern-keeper, recently came to this City to make a short sojourn. Among his acquaintances was Mr. John McLean, of No. 135 Cross-by-street. While at the house of the latter Mr. Strong is alleged to have made himself unpleasantly familiar with a female member of the family. The insult was resented by the lady, and Mr. McLean, it is alleged, also manifested his displeasure by stabbing Strong in the hand with a knife, and beating him badly on the head with a club. Strong made a complaint of felonious assault against Mr. McLean, and the magistrate at the Tombs held the latter for examination.

DETECTED IN THE COMMISSION OF BURGLARY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer KASMIRE, of the Tenth Ward, discovered two men in the act of breaking open a window of Mr. F. N. Sherwood's house, No. 134 Allen-st. The policeman arrested one of the burglars, who gave the name of Edward Simmons *alias* Maguire, but the other escaped. The prisoner was taken before Alderman SMITH at the Lower Police Court, who committed him for trial.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD, OF GREENPOINT, VS. HOBOKEN CLUB.

This match took place, yesterday afternoon, upon the grounds of the Hoboken Club, at the Elysian Fields, and resulted in a complete victory for the Eckfords. The latter Club is very strong and in excellent practice, and the consequence is that in most of their trials they are victorious. As will be observed by the score, the Hobokens were not able to play them a very close or interesting game.

ECKFORD.	H.	L.	Runs.	HOBOKEN.	H.	L.	Runs.
Brown, c	1		7	Salisbury, p	3		2
Grum, s. s	3		5	Scott, c	1		4
Pierson, p	4		4	Sheldon, 1 b	4		1
Manoll, 1 f	2		5	Dewey, 2 b	4		1
Tootivan, 3 b	4		4	Eden, 3 b	3		1
Mills 1 b	3		4	Vardewe, c. a. f	4		2
Resch, c. f	4		2	Weiling, s. s	3		2
Snyder, r. f	3		4	Benson, r. f	2		3
Lamphier, 2 b	3		4	Mott, c. f	3		
Total	27		40	Total	27		17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	4	6	5	2	5	2	0	13	3—40
Hoboken	0	1	0	6	1	1	6	1	1—17

SCORER FOR ECKFORD—W. Brown.
SCORER FOR HOBOKEN—W. R. Harrison.
UMPIRE—BIRD, of the Eagle Club.

MANHATTAN VS. INDEPENDENT.

The above Clubs played yesterday upon the grounds of the Independents, Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue. But seven innings were played. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.	H.	L.	Runs.	INDEPENDENT.	H.	L.	Runs.
Jones, 2 b			2	Fitzgerald, c		2	2
Bareon, p			3	Bird, p		2	2
Fulmer, 1 b			3	Kellogg, 2 b		1	1
D Hudson, 3 b			4	W. Steele, c. f		3	1
Tuomey, c			4	Jacquelin, s. s		3	1
Rowe, l f			0	E. R. Steele, l. f		3	1
Page, c f			0	Wade, 1 b		3	1
Burger, s. s			1	Clark s. f		1	0
Norton, s. f			4	Graff, 3 b		3	1
Total			21	Total		21	10

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	
Manhattan	9	11	6	5	2	10	10	—53
Independent	1	1	2	0	1	2	3	—10

The Arrest of Emerson, the Alleged Counterfeiter.

CHARGES AGAINST NEW-YORK OFFICERS.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 17.

As noticed yesterday, Chief WHITNEY on Monday succeeded in getting possession of HENRY EMERSON, the counterfeiter, and bringing him to this city. EMERSON, it will be recollected, was in company with JOHN GIFFORD, who some time since passed a counterfeit bill on Mr. H. C. SODEN, and offered others at various places in this city. GIFFORD was arrested at the time, but EMERSON escaped to New-York. Chief WHITNEY, and aids WAMBOLD and BRANT, immediately went vigorously to work in the matter, and soon succeeded in causing the arrest of EMERSON in New-York. They then endeavored to cause his removal to this city, but were met by the friends and counsel of EMERSON, who laughed at the idea that "Jersey officers" should consider themselves sharp enough to get a man in their possession who had so much New-York talent to assist him. EMERSON objected to coming to this State, upon which a requisition was procured from Gov. NEWELL, and after much inexcusable delay, was indorsed by Gov. MORGAN. Recorder BARNARD held several examinations, and caused the Chief to bring witnesses from this city to identify EMERSON, and then went out of town.

The Recorder finally set apart Monday last as the day for a final disposition of the matter. All that was needed for our authorities to obtain possession of EMERSON, was for the Recorder to discharge him. Monday morning Chief WHITNEY and aids WAMBOLD and BRANT proceeded to New-York, accompanied by Messrs. RICHARDS and HULL, in case any further identification should be pronounced necessary. On visiting the Recorder's Office, the Chief was informed by a clerk that the Recorder had not yet returned, and would not, probably, return before the next day. The Chief, however, was not satisfied with this statement, and inquired of a boy writing in one part of the office when he had seen the Recorder. He replied that he had seen him but a short time before, and that he would soon be in again. While waiting for his appearance, the counsel of EMERSON came in, and informed the Chief that the Recorder was out of town and unwell, and that he had sent an order for EMERSON to be released on bail. The Chief replied that he hardly thought the Recorder was out of the City, and sent Officer BRANT to the Toombs to see if EMERSON was still there, fearing that he might have already been released on bail. The officer soon returned with the intelligence that EMERSON had been taken away from the Toombs an hour before. This information was not calculated to encourage the Chief in his hopes of success, but unwilling to lose any chance, he dispatched Officer BRANT to the Essex Market Jail, to ascertain if EMERSON was there, and if so, to keep watch of him, wherever he might be taken. Shortly after, the Recorder entered his office—the counsel of EMERSON being doubtless much surprised at seeing him, inasmuch as he was "out of town and unwell." Chief WHITNEY immediately requested the Recorder to countermand his order for admitting EMERSON to bail, which he did—Officer WAMBOLD arriving at the Essex Market Court with the document just in time. The Recorder then stated that he would not discharge the prisoner until 1½ o'clock, which would give his counsel time to get out a new writ and take him before one of the Supreme Judges. At the time mentioned the writ had not been forthcoming, and Chief WHITNEY again asked for the discharge of the prisoner. The Recorder accordingly issued it and gave it to the Chief. A moment after, however, the prisoner's counsel entered and asked for more time. The Chief said he would only give up the discharge at the demand of the Recorder and under protest. The lawyer requested the Chief to wait awhile, but the Chief replied that the manner in which he had been treated in this case was not such as to warrant any favors, and if after the "sharp work" practiced against him he had obtained any advantage he meant to keep it. The Recorder said he had no power to demand the return of the discharge, upon which the Chief politely wished the discomfited lawyer good morning and took his leave. Hastening to the jail he presented the discharge to the keeper, who pretended he hadn't time to attend to it just then. The following colloquy took place:

CHIEF—"I would like to get away as soon as possible."

KEEPER—"Well, give me time, can't you?"

CHIEF—"How long shall I be obliged to wait?"

KEEPER—"I can't say."

CHIEF—"Shall I wait here, or call again?"

KEEPER—"You needn't do neither."

CHIEF—"I shall go to the Recorder and inform him that you refuse to receive the discharge."

KEEPER—"You can go where you please."

The Chief then went to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and telegraphed to Mr. CARPENTER the fact that he had a discharge for the prisoner. Detective ELDERS was sent over, and returned with the Chief to the prison; Judge BENNETT came in at the same time, and at his order EMERSON was given up. After walking a short distance, a carriage was obtained, and the driver directed to proceed to the Hoboken Ferry. EMERSON objected to this, saying that it was done to keep out of the way of his friends, who, he had no doubt, were at the Jersey City Ferry with a writ of *habeas corpus*. He was soon on board the ferry-boat, and as it left the wharf he expressed, by an exclamation more emphatic than polite, his utter disgust of New Jersey justice. He was taken from Hoboken to Jersey City, and thence brought to this City in the cars. He cried like a child, coming up, and seemed to consider his case, now that he was out of the reach of his New-York friends, a hopeless one. He was committed to jail to await an examination before Justice MEDCRAFT.

Chief WHITNEY and his assistants are entitled to great credit for the zeal and energy with which they have prosecuted this affair to a successful termination. At every step they have been met by the most unscrupulous disregard of courtesy and justice—even the authorities of New-York, who would be supposed to desire that one so notoriously an offender against the law, should be subjected to the penalty which he had invoked, contributing, by their delays and inexcusable partialities for the prisoner, to the embarrassment and difficulty of executing the processes against him. "The best laid schemes of men and mice" sometimes, however, go awry, and this case affords no ground to doubt the proverb. All the efforts of EMERSON and his friends failed to preserve to New-York so valuable a citizen, and he is at last placed under discipline by which he will be fully prepared for doing the State some service, in that institution which has been erected at Trenton for the express accommodation of eminent personages like himself.

The importance of this arrest consists in the fact that EMERSON is believed to be one of the principal parties engaged in New-York and vicinity, in uttering counterfeit money. The New-York police, who, unlike the authorities, have rendered all possible assistance to our officers in this affair, are well aware of EMERSON'S active complicity in this nefarious business. EMERSON is a young man, of gentlemanly appearance, and has friends in respectable society.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday. Several small nuisances were ordered abated; severe large nuisances were referred for special report. Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH, the great leader of the opposition to swill milk, was present, to look after a communication which he sent in a few weeks ago, complaining of HUSTED'S swill-milk stables on Franklin-avenue. When the document was presented it was referred to the Swill-milk Committee. Alderman CASHOW, Chairman of the Swill-milk Committee, made a verbal report to the effect that he had visited the place complained of, and he did not think it was any worse than it was ten years ago! But he said the Committee would be ready to make a formal report at the next meeting. Mr. HILDRETH was proceeding with a speech to show that the Board had authority in the Charter to abate the nuisance, when Acting-Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who was in the Chair, suggested that the proper time for his remarks was when the report was presented. Mr. HILDRETH took the hint, and then took his hat and walked off. The Board will hold another meeting on Wednesday next.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. JAMES ELLIGOTT, of Worcester, Mass., was walking through Bergen, near Nevins-street, he was attacked by a gang of youthful thieves, who knocked him down, and after beating him severely, took a carpet-bag containing clothing, which he had in his hand and a small sum of money from his pockets, and then made off. The cries of the person assailed, for assistance, were heard by Officers WILSON and HALDAY, of the Third Precinct Police, who promptly went to his assistance. They succeeded in capturing two of the gang, named DANIEL GROGAN and EDWARD TRACY, and also in recovering all of the stolen property. Yesterday morning the accused were committed for examination.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES—STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Officers KELLY, MCLAUGHLIN and PARKS, of the Second Precinct Police, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning succeeded in capturing two river thieves at the foot of Gold-street, and recovering stolen property, consisting of rope, yarn and sail, valued at about $200. The police saw the accused rowing up the river in a yawl-boat, and kept an eye upon them until they boarded the schooner *Senator Essex*, on the ways at the above dock, which they claimed at first as their property. The boat they used had also been stolen from Pier No. 45 East River, New-York. The parties arrested gave their names as JOHN SHAY and GEORGE THOMPSON. They were committed for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

A PUPIL OF LEE-AVENUE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BURNED TO DEATH.—SARAH M. MORRIS, 15 years of age, residing with her mother on Taylor-street, near Kent-avenue, in attempting to fill a fluid lamp Tuesday night, while the wick was lighted, was so badly burned by the fluid taking fire and spreading over her person, that she died yesterday morning. The deceased was an exemplary member of the Lee-avenue Sabbath-School.

THE DISORDERLY FIREMEN.—The firemen accused of disorderly conduct at the foot of South Fifth-street, Tuesday, during the fire in MOTT & BRUNDAGE'S distillery, were brought before Justice FOX yesterday morning. Not being ready for examination the defendants gave bail to appear on Tuesday next.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested a woman named LOUISA FISHER, on a charge of robbing the house of HENRY HASS, No. 58 Johnson-street, Eastern District, of property valued at $50. The accused was committed for trial.

BURGLARY.—The sewing-machine establishment of Messrs. GROVER & BAKER, on Fulton, near Orange street, was entered by burglars, Tuesday night, and robbed of a quantity of sewing silk and $20 in money. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing a rear window.

WELL DONE.—The Brooklyn police have captured ten burglars since Saturday night last.

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MARRIED

LOCKWOOD—COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, by the Rev. B. M. Hill, Mr. ROBERT H. LOCKWOOD to Miss ELIZA COOPER, only daughter of Chas Cooper, Esq., all of this City.

VAN AUKEN—GARRISON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, by the Rev. Halsey Dunning, BARRET H. VAN AUKEN to KATE M., daughter of Cornelius K. Garrison.

HALL—MUNDY.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HALL to Miss EMMA, only daughter of Ambrose Munday, Esq.

DIED.

MILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, of cholera infantum, EDMUND, only son of Edmund L. and Margaret Miles, aged 6 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 466 6th av.

DUNKIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, in the

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE ERIE RAILROAD AND THE FIFTH MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The fifth mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having applied to their Trustees to have the protection of a Receiver extended to them as well as to the fourth mortgage bondholders, Judge INGRAHAM, to day, on the application of the Trustees, extended the receivership already existing to all the property covered by the fifth and last mortgage of the Company. It is understood that this last mortgage covers all the property of the Company.

This proceeding will prevent any division of the property necessary to operate the road.

Application of Hugh McParlew.—In this case the petitioner obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Josephine McParlew, commanding her to produce the body of John H. W. Parlew. The petition set forth that the lady was the wife of the petitioner, and that she had left his house, taking John, his son, with her. This morning the lady came into court, having the boy, an interesting child of about three years of age, with her. She made a return to the writ in which she set forth that she was married to the petitioner on the 13th of October, 1851, and that they lived together till the 2d of August last; she averred that at that time she was compelled to leave the house owing to the brutal treatment of her husband; she left the house taking the son with her; she averred that the boy is only three years of age and needed a mother's care. A suit of divorce on the ground of cruel treatment has been commenced by the wife in the Superior Court.

This return was traversed by the father, who averred that all the allegations in the complaint of the wife were untrue. He further set forth that the said Josephine, before her marriage, and since, has visited houses of prostitution; that she was a woman of notoriously bad character, and in the habit of using filthy and obscene language; was quarrelsome in her disposition; and that the continuance of the child in her charge must result disastrously to him; that the said Josephine left his house surreptitiously, and against her husband's knowledge.

The counsel for the mother stated that the whole difficulty in the case was a religious one, the father being a Catholic and the mother a Protestant.

The counsel for the father asked that the child be placed in the custody of the mother of his client, with liberty to both parties to see it. This the counsel on the other side objected to; he said that this mother had been the cause of all the difficulty. The Court adjourned the proceedings till Friday, the child to remain in the custody of the mother, with permission to the father to see it at any time.

Muir and Parsons, for the relator; Irving and Place, for the respondent.

Wm. R. C. Webster vs. *Jabez Herbert and M. J. Daly.*—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, obtained in an action for the fraudulent conversion of certain property claimed by plaintiff. The moving affidavits attempted to explain away the charges made against defendant; but the Court held that the fraudulent conversion was made out, and denied the motion.

A Sham Battle on the Plains of Abraham.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, the whole strength of the garrison began to muster on the Plains of Abraham. The Thirty-ninth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel MUNRO, C. B., and commandant of the garrison, was accompanied by the Royal Canadian Rifles. There was also a full quota of the Royal Artillery now in garrison, about a battery and a half, we believe, under Lieut. Col. PENNER, with ten guns on the field. Col. HAMILTON, R. E., was also present. The tents were pitched on the spacious grounds overlooking the river, and presented a most picturesque appearance. Among the tents were conspicuous a marquee for the ladies, and another for the officers and their friends, which latter contained a copious supply of provisions. Preparations were instantly made for commencing the grand field day which had so long been looked forward to, and the mimic war or sham fight in which the training and experience of the soldiers were to be tried and demonstrated. The weather was most propitious, though rather warm for violent exercise, and the sun was very powerful.

The groups and crowds of spectators were very numerous, and all seemed to take intense interest in the proceedings. The grand object of mimic warfare was directed against the old French fortifications in the cove fields near the ground for target practice. The military tactics and manœuvering displayed in the progressive accomplishment of this daring feat in face of the guns of the citadel, were conducted with great spirit both by the officers and men. The artillery worked as if they were in real earnest, and the skirmishers appeared to annihilate their visionary opponents with destructive zeal. The resistance made at the Martello Tower, (No. 2,) and the spirited style in which it was at length captured, quite electrified the spectators. The skirmishers and artillery were then brought forward; and the intervening ground being eventually cleared, the batteries were reached, and the object being attained, the troops were led back to the encampment in goodly array, preceded by their band. The heat became so oppressive about noon, that it was very properly deemed prudent to curtail the time. Arms were speedily piled, and the men were served with liberal rations, which were cooked in soldier-like fashion on the spot. The commandant and the officers entertained their visitors in a very hospitable manner. The rest of the afternoon was spent as a holiday in various sports and manly exercises, the band striking up, from time to time, lively tunes and sets of quadrilles. The scene wore a very gay and enlivening appearance, as the afternoon advanced; the civilians mixed freely among the military in a very orderly and friendly manner. The tents were struck about 7 o'clock, and the troops marched back to barracks at a rapid pace and in high spirits. After the sham fight was finished there could not have been less than 1,800 men on the field. The thanks of the public are justly due to the commandant and the military authorities for this grand and interesting spectacle. The discipline and training of the troops are very creditable alike to the men and their officers.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.—In Bethlehem, just below the Albany City limits, on Saturday night, Aug. 13, a desperate assault was made upon two brothers, named MALTHEON and MATTIAS CLIPP, by a gang of rowdies, led by three brothers named FREDERICK, ANDREW and HARRIS HOFFMAN. It appears that the HOFFMANS first went to the house where the CLIPPS reside, and ordered them out to fight. Failing to accomplish their desire they retired, collected a dozen or more friends, and returned with the avowed intention of storming the house. While proceeding in the execution of their design, the CLIPPS came out, either to remonstrate or drive them away, but they said scarcely left the stoop when one of the HOFFMANS rushed upon them with his knife, stabbing one in the arm, inflicting an ugly wound and the other in the left breast, plunging the blade in to the depth of three inches just below the heart. It is thought that the latter will recover if inflammation does not set in. Subsequently the HOFFMANS and five of their friends were arrested, viz: John Hevenor, John Martin, Bolsea Andrews, Adam Herron, and Patrick McElrone. It was rumored that this affair grew out of the moulders' trouble.

On the 5th inst. an important decision, says the *Bugalo Commercial*, was made by the Supreme Court at Madison, Wis, in the case of Henry Stocken *vs.* the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, for killing cattle. The Court sent back the case for a new trial, but decided that Railroad Companies are not bound to fence against cattle, and that they are liable for *gross* negligence only in cases of injury to cattle wrongfully on the track. Railroad Companies are bound to use ordinary care merely. This decision is in accordance with the recent decisions of other States, and it behooves those living upon the lines of railroads to take care of their cattle.

There are in the consolidated City of Philadelphia, about twenty ice establishments. The annual storage averages 100,000 tons, about 4 per cent. of which is lost by waste.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and NAIRNE, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOOKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered, will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper and governess in a first-class private family, either in this City or at the South. Address, during this week, L. Y. N., Box No, 196 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.

JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $130 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHRAD MRS. TUFTS.

will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,

No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL Tuesday, Sept. 19.
For particulars, address the Principal.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 6th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

JOHN MCMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 753, and Lockwood's No. 211 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

A LOS CUBANOS.—UN CABALLERO EDUCADO en este pais, tambren del gremio de abogados de esa ciudad desea dar lecciones en Ingles, el quien publica tambien ha sido admitido y enrolado en el gremio de Abogados de uno de los principales cuidades en la America del Sur. Aplica por escrito a F. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address

A. C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, *née* de Rochefermont, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept 13.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

THE REV. A. B. WOLFE'S BOARDING-SCHOOL for young Ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. Terms $300 per annum, payable quarterly, in advance. The Academic Year commences September 13th. For Circulars address the Principal

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d st., near 5th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th av.,) MONDAY Sept 19.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—WANTED—FOR A first class day and boarding school in New-York, $260 worth of coal for next Winter. Any person in that line having daughters to educate will find this a good opportunity to exchange for the above. Address, for one week, to M. C. G. G., Secretary, Madison-square Post-office, New-York, specifying name and place of business.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOpalian) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches music, in which she is proficient, drawing, painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly: the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS.—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady, having several years' experience as a teacher, wishes to enter into an arrangement either with schools or private families, to teach French and drawing. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, who has some experience in teaching French and music, desires a situation in a boarding-school or private family; would have no objection to go South, and will give the best references. Address [illegible] E. C. J., Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERness or assistant in a school in Brooklyn by a lady having some experience in teaching the English branches French and music, also pencil drawing and needlework if required. Address, for three or four days, Y. L., Post-office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement; she instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required; no objection to travel. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation either as governess or assistant in a school. Her course comprises music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss L., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE in teaching English, music, French and Italian, (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a re-engagement in a family, to go South. Address G. H., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AMHERST, A situation as teacher in a high school, Principal in an academy or select school, or instructor in a family. New-England preferred. Address B. A., Box No. 53, Southampton, L. I.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from this City; said school is fairly established in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. For particulars apply to D. TALMAGE, No. 60 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A graduate of a New-England college, as assistant in a select school, or in a private family. Has good recommendations of qualifications and character. Address W., Box No. 479 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, LIVING IN STATEN ISLAND, wishes to take lessons once or twice a week in the English language from an American or English lady. Distance from the ferry five minutes by omnibus. Address M., Box No. 798 N. Y. Post office, with references.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND ARITHmetic, a native of Paris, desires a situation in a school or in a family. No objection to go to the country. Address PARISIAN, No. 75 Leonard-st., New-York.

A GOOD ENGLISH TEACHER WANTED at No. 45 2d av. Inquire between 8 and 12 A. M., every day, excepting Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess; the latter in a religious family preferred. For particulars, address, for two days, INSTRUCTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
AT
GEORGE BRODIE'S,
No. 300 Canal-st., and No. 479 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BUYERS

are specially invited to see the handsomest and cheapest garments in the United States.

BRODIE has been for the last ten years the acknowledged leader of fashions.

See *Harper* and *Godey*.

331 AND 539
BROADWAY,
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

W. & J. MORRISON,
No 79 Chambers st., four doors west of Broadway,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SHETLAND WOOL, &c.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts; 12-spring, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 9-spring, $8 per dozen. 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. D. L. HARDING,
Woven Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring, near Hudson-st.

SKIRTS.—PARTIES HAVING MACHINES FOR COVERING SKIRT SPRINGS, and wishing to contract for covering, can do so by calling at No. 92 Warren st.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—STEEL Springs, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20, on hand and for sale, in any quantity. Also rolling and tempering done at short notice and in the best manner by the Brooklyn Steel Spring Company, No. 9 Furman st., near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEWING BY MACHINES—AT NO. 870 BROADway. Inquire of Mme. GILBERT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT A farm-house near Sufferns Station, and about one hour from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad; the house is beautifully situated, surrounded with plenty of shade, rooms large and pleasant. For terms, &c., inquire corner 24th st. and 10th-av., coal office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, in a plain private family, where can be had the comforts of a home, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, within 50 miles of the City. Address, with terms, COUNTRY BOARD, Station F Post-office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—IN A PRIvate family; fine bathing, boating fishing, &c., boats free; mountain air, and unsurpassed for health. For particulars, address WM. H. MORRIS, No. 189 Water st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A LARGE and commodious house, would accommodate one or two single gentlemen with board. Apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. Gas, bath, &c., in house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING two or three rooms to let, would accommodate single gentlemen with partial board. Terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Green st.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WOULD room together, also a gentleman and wife, can obtain full or partial board, with pleasant apartments, in a strictly private family residing in 21st st., near 6th-av.; rooms are on second and third floors, are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A delightful room suitable for a gentleman and wife, also rooms for single gentlemen, may be obtained in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, occupying the brown stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a very few desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife. Address, stating location, J. W. A., Box No. 1,639 New-York Post-office.

BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR OF A MODERNbuilt, brown-stone house to let, with board. Apply at No. 151 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN UNEXCEPtionable location for a gentleman and wife, who are desirous of having a home that is reliable and permanent, and where good living and cooking is indispensable, and where the utmost neatness and cleanliness is observed, can be so accommodated in a private family on the west side of town, near Hudson-st., in a first class large house; location about the best in the City, with a choice of rooms on second or third floor, with every convenience. Terms from $14 to $18 per week. Unquestionable references given and required. Address K., Box No. 2,083 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIRous of obtaining board in a small private family, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, in the vicinity of Henry st., between Degraw-st. and First place, South Brooklyn. Such a family, that can offer pleasant locality, comfortable home and good society, may address M. E. B., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with board, by a family of four persons; location desired between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Best of references required and given. Address, for three days, S. X., Box 164 *Times* Office, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and servant, in a strictly private family, who can offer comfortable accommodations, in a convenient location, above Union-square; liberal arrangements will be made for suitable apartments. Address, with particulars, FINANCIER, Box 135 *Times* Office, immediately.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable family residing at No. 47 West 14th-st., (late Amos-st.,) near Waverlay-place. Bath in house.

NO. 19 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A LARGE PARLOR, SECOND STORY, front on Broadway, three windows and balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, &c., private table, heated by steam. A desirable family will find favorable terms. Inquire at Smithsonian House.

FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM TO LET at No. 37 City Hall-place The room is large and airy, and suitable for two gentlemen, being furnished with single beds, which will be well taken care of. Apply as above.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Two pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERstands his business, to take charge of a vegetable garden, and also the care of a horse and cow; he must fully understand the preparation and management of hot beds; if married, and without children, and the wife a good cook, employment would be given to both. Apply to C C. WALDEN, Flatbush, L. I., or at No. 4 New-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, IN Brooklyn, two respectable American or English girls, one as cook and to do general housework, the other as nurse and seamstress; they must come well recommended, and wages must be moderate. Aderess J. B., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, COOK AND COACHman, who perfectly understand their business; must be Protestants; none others need apply; coachman should be a single man; gardener and wife, without children. Apply at room No. 13, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 439 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, living in the country a short distance from the City; good reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A VARIETY STORE AN ACTIVE intelligent youth, who would be willing to make himself useful for a small compensation the first year. Apply at No. 32 Platt-st., second floor.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN SERVANT girls; must be good cooks and capable of general housework. Good wages will be paid, and work not hard. Apply at No. 36 King-st.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN WHEELWRIGHT, to go to Elizabeth, N. J. Apply at No. 124 Nassau-st., in the store.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 6¾ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, Sept. 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED NADING, Esq., Keyport, N. J.

H. H. LEABROOK, Secretary.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or fine washing, in a private family; will be found fully competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 204 Hester-st., top floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, biscuit, bread and soup making; would do chamberwork, waiting or sewing; best references; no objections to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; also a cook; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style, wages $6 and $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman with four years' recommendation from her last place, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing; is a person of the most reliable habits and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who is experienced in all branches of cooking, ice-cream, jellies, soups, games, &c.; has satisfactory City reference, having lived 19 years in the City. Also, by a first class chambermaid. Apply at No. 221 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN OF good education, a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family; would have no objection to going in the country, and if necessary would be willing to take charge of children, acting as governess. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 146, *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, well recommended, a situation as cook in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Is a first-rate cook, a good pie-maker and an excellent baker of bread. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, LAUNdress, and cook all wanted immediately; also, a middle-aged person, to do the work and take charge of a widower's house; must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, well recommended servants in all other capacities.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a very good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 126 2d av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, TO work by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and operates with a sewing machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is only a few months in this country, to do general housework in a small private family; she will be found faithful to her employer. Call, for three days, at No. 146 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW woman as housekeeper, saleswoman, or in a hotel, or any other similar situation. Apply at No. 207 East 16th-st., second door from 1st-av., second floor, back room. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands embroidering, cutting and fitting; also, by a German young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th st., near B. oadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; best City reference. Address D. M., No. 47 King-st., above Varick, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, (is a good washer and ironer,) by a very competent girl, who lived 3½ years in her last place. Call at No. 69 6th av., second fl or.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 341½ 2d av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PROTESTant cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid, by a respectable young woman who has first-rate City references. Apply at 123 East 38th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman and daughter, the mother as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and baker; her daughter as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; country preferred. Also, by a very neat Protestant girl, as competent nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of reference. Also, by two sisters, one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid. Employers in City or country wanting select help will apply at WESLEY'S select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first-class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGlish, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German language spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of fruit and vegetables, understands the care of [illegible] and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is twelve years in the country and about forty eight years old; can come well recommended. Call, or address T. L., Gardener, at Dairymple & Co.'s Seed-store, No. 12 Exchange place, Jersey City, near the Ferry, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can also act as waiter to any respectable family who will employ him; he also will take the management of a kitchen garden, &c. He only has been a few months in the old country, and has the best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address A. B. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as light porter or entry clerk, in any kind of a business house; can write a good hand, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; has done business in some of the largest publication offices in the City. Good references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the old country and this; has the best of City recommendations; is not afraid to work; if any gentleman desires, address M. E., Box No. 205, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; is willing to work on a farm, milk cows, and make himself useful; understands each capacity very well, as best references can certify; wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A highly respectable, sober, steady young man, who understands his business in every department, having 25 years' experience in the same; 5 years' satisfactory reference from his last employer. A first-class place expected. Address FLORIST-GUIDE, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY and respectable young man, as waiter or barkeeper in a hotel or saloon, City or country; he understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to give the most satisfactory reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Wages no object.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in the wholesale drug or paint business, either as receiving, delivery, order clerk or traveling agent. Has had seven years experience in the different branches of the business and refers to former employers. Address J. G. N., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

WANTED—

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140 943 31
Cash assets, as realised	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00
Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.	
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.	
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.	
Amount insured, $33 825 839.	

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

1st. CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5 750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of this Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
WILLIAM MOORE,	JOHN M. STUART,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	GEORGE T. CLARK,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL M. ODGDEN,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BEITS,	BENJAMIN BIRKS,
JOSEPH YERINGTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	W. B. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM H. FORHAM,	WM. K. STRONG,
LYCURGUS KILGARRON,	M. B. GRINNELL HAYDEN,
EZRA WHEELER,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WISTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN.

ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
ATHENS, CAIRO, &c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris.

Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our houses in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 72 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 36 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURGH, Penn., Aug. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh Pa." indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.

ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Aug 15, 1859.

THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the redeemed circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent, on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M COOK, Superintendent.

LAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENTS.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1874; interest at ten per cent., payable semi annually in New York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, $51,084 20; value of city property and assets, $46 162 49. The assessed value of taxables, about $4,000 000. Population, about 12,000. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.

S. R. CO...STOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Missisippi Railroad) Second Mortgage seven per Cent. Bonds. Also $60,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—Two Bonds of Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, payable in four years from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPANTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY CROMMELIN GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st., 51 shares American Express Company's Stock; 30 shares Wells, Fargo & Co's Express Company's Stock; 50 shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance Stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
27TH ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGES issued in aid of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value, by calling at the banking office of READ, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 67 Wall st., Aug. 10, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—$1,900; ALSO, $1,000. For sale, a mortgage of $2 500 on pr perty in this City at a liberal discount. Also, one of $1,000. Apply before 12 M. A PORT, No. 27 John-st.

$2.500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years on good City property worth twice the amount. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $20,000—in sums to suit, on good improved property in New-York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN B. SIEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 83 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD will sell,
THIS DAY, (Thursday) Aug. 18,
at the elegant residence No. 76 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.
Consisting of rosewood drawing room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover; bookcase, etageres, lady's work table. For further particulars see *Herald*.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

10 shares Bank of Sing Sing	$100 each
40 shares Pacific Bank	$80 each
12 shares Bank of New-York	$100 each
50 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad	$50 each
5 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co	$100 each
40 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
62 shares American Express Co.	$100 each
50 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	$15 each
30 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co.	$50 each
10 Shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	$70 each
50 shares U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.	$100 each
50 shares U. S. Express Co.	$100 each
40 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each
10 shares New World Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
50 shares London, New York, and Newfoundland Telegraph	$10¼ each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
18 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
250 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co	$10 each
10 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	$80 each
30 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	$30 each
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
20 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
40 shares Virginia Steamship Co.	$50 each
160 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
40 Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Gas Co.	$50 each

$7 000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds
$3 000 New-York and New Haven R. R. 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$8 000 Cleveland City 6 per cent Bonds.
$2,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Hancock and Henry Counties 8 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 22. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Cash advanced on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William st., near Wall.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, chamber, kitchen and diningroom furniture; rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, a fine line of oil paintings, in gold gilt frames; also a light top wagon. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy attention.

JOHN F. VANANTWERP Auctioneer
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st., an assortment of hardware and cutlery, and heavy goods; also 60 dozen assorted whips; also, an invoice of fancy goods, gold and gilt jewelry, &c.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F Davis & Co., No. 86 Beekman st. Fresh, seasonable goods for City and country trade.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.	
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't. Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER
$300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 118 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, enures to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Bergen, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses, (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and stable lease, &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 116 Beekman-st., New York.

SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

6-32—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22 2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low. Apply to THEODORE DEHON,

No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—THE "TIGER" is deliverable at the port of Norwich Sept. 1; the MYSTIC, deliverable at the port of Boston, Dec. 1. They are both new running: the *Tiger* between Norwich, New-London and the watering-places; the *Mystic* between Gloucester and Boston

WM. H. TINGLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a dry goods and fancy store in the best avenue up town; to a cash customer this is a real chance location rapidly rising; will be sold 20 per cent. under value, the owner having to give up the business. For particulars address DRY GOODS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office; will be attended to promptly.

$15.000 WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 to take a silent or active interest in the unquestionable best patent lately issued. Also, State rights for sale. Call at No. 390 7th-av., third floor. N. B.—Profits unequaled. No agent need apply.

$1.500.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THE above amount, to engage in the broker-age business. A young man of energy can here find a good opening for business. Address A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* office. All communications strictly confidential.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, CAKE AND DINING saloon, in a great thoroughfare now doing a good business. Will be sold cheap. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, No 57 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BORDER, No. 346 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.
600 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES.
These famous Yeast Cakes, to secure white and sweet bread, biscuit, cake, &c., can be had from all the principal grocers at 12 cents per dozen, and at wholesale from S. W. SMITH, No. 834 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,

No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BLUE FISH—ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES leaves Catherine Market slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No. 4 North River at 9½ for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6¼ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents. N. B.—A grand clam bake will be given every Tuesday and Friday.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs. Aug. 4, 7	A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4, 11	A.M.
Friday Aug. 5, 7 30	A.M.	Friday Aug. 5, 11 30	A.M.
Saturd. Aug 6, 9.30	A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 6, 1	P.M.
Sunday Aug. 7, 9	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 7, 2 30	P.M.
Monday Aug. 8, for R Bank in connection with the Laura	5	A.M.	Monday Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura	5	A.M.
Monday Aug. 8, 11	A.M.	Monday Aug. 8, 3	P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug. 9, 11	A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug. 9, 3	P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 12	M.	Wednes. Aug. 10, 4	P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11, 1	P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11, 5	P.M.
Friday Aug. 12, 6.30	A.M.	Friday Aug. 12, 2.30	P.M.
Saturd. Aug. 13, 2	P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 13, 6	P.M.
Sunday Aug. 14, 7.30	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 14, 3.30	P.M.
Monday Aug 15, 8	A.M.	Monday Aug 15, 4 30	P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug 16, 8	A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug. 16, 4 30	P.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 9	A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 4 30	P.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18, 9	A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18, 10	A.M.
Friday Aug. 19, 7	A.M.	Friday Aug. 19, 11	A.M.
Saturd. Aug. 20, 7.30	A.M.	Saturd. Aug. 20, 11.30	A.M.
Sunday Aug. 21, 7.30	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 21, 1	P.M.
Monday Aug 22, 9	A.M.	Monday Aug. 22, 1	P.M.
Tuesd'y Aug 23 10	A.M.	Tuesd'y Aug 23, 2	P.M.
Wednes Aug 24 11	A.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24, 3	P.M.
Thurs. Aug 25, 12	M.	Thurs. Aug. 25, 4	P.M.
Friday Aug. 26, 6 30	A.M.	Friday Aug. 26, 5 30	P.M.
Saturd. Aug 27, 2	P.M.	Saturd. Aug. 27, 5.30	P.M.
Sunday Aug. 28, 7 30	A.M.	Sunday Aug. 28, 3.30	P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, SHARK AND OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT.	
Thurs. Aug. 4, 6	A.M.	Thurs. Aug. 4, 6	A.M.
Friday Aug. 5, 12	M.	Friday Aug. 5, 6:30	A.M.
Satur. Aug. 6, 1:30	P.M.	Satur. Aug. 6, 7:30	A.M.
Monday Aug 8	5	P.M.	Monday Aug. 8, 9	A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 9, 4	P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 9, 10	A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 10, 8:30	P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 10, 6:30	A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 11, 4	P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 11, 6	A.M.
Friday Aug. 12, 3:30	P.M.	Friday Aug. 12, 7	A.M.
Satur. Aug. 13, 4:30	P.M.	Satur. Aug. 13, 7	A.M.
Monday Aug. 15, 3:0	P.M.	Monday Aug. 15, 6	A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 16, 3:30	P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 16, 7	A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 17, 4	P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 17, 7	A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 18, 4:30	P.M.	Thurs. Aug. 18, 7	A.M.
Friday Aug. 19, 5	P.M.	Friday Aug. 19, 7	A.M.
Satur. Aug 20, 12	M	Satur. Aug. 20, 6	A.M.

Monday Aug. 22 in connection with the *Laura* from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only 5 A.M.

Monday Aug. 22, 1:30	P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 23, 9	A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 23, 3	P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 24, 10	A.M.
Wednes. Aug 24, 4	P.M.	Thurs. Aug 25, 5:30	A.M.
Thurs. Aug. 25, 3:30	P.M.	Friday Aug. 26, 6:30	A.M.
Friday Aug. 26, 3:30	P.M.	Satur. Aug. 27, 7	A.M.
Satur. Aug. 27, 4:30	P.M.	Monday Aug. 29, 8	A.M.
Monday Aug. 29, 3:30	P.M.	Tuesday Aug. 30, 7	A.M.
Tuesday Aug. 30, 3:30	P.M.	Wednes. Aug. 31, 7	A.M.
Wednes. Aug. 31, 4	P.M.	Thurs. Sept. 1, 7	A.M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $6 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD. DIRECT.—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.

DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 33, East River every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NOTICE—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, Commencing Aug. 12, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—cabin $2; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST. KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 7 A. M. FARE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Barrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

BYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the name of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck st., New York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL FILTERS.
I have a few of the English stone filters that purify and render tasteless and colorless water, leaving it sparkling. The French bottle filters, ice pitchers, &c. For sale by

S. W. SMITH, No. 834 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED,
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot No. 139 Maiden-lane.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the ₱ of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

NOTICE.—A. SCHILLING'S PROCESS FOR PURifying the Croton water through pulverized charcoal is now exhibited at French's Hotel. Those who want to see the difference between the present Croton and after its purification by this process, can have the opportunity of doing so every day in the week, by calling at the above hotel.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal.

JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could

CASES OF SCANDAL.

A KENTUCKY WIDOW, BEING MALIGNED, BRINGS SUIT.

The Louisville *Courier* has the following story:

We understand that a few days since, in the Circuit Court of Newton County, there occurred a suit for slander, the points in the case growing out of the marriage of the Rev. Mr. VICKERS to a widow THOMPSON, both of that county, which took place a year-and-a-half or two years ago. The nuptial knot, it appears, was tied in Cincinnati; at any rate, the license to solemnize the marriage was procured in the Probate Court in that City. The reverend gentleman, it appears, was sick of his bargain the "day after the wedding," that they separated and have not lived together since. The defendant in the suit, Mr. ABBOTT, an admirer of Mr. VICKERS, was exceedingly shocked that his friend should take unto himself the Widow THOMPSON for wife, and in an excited state of mind he circulated reports about the woman rather derogatory, as she thought, to her character—reports that were not very flattering to her chastity—and the lady brought suit against him for slander. The answer of the respondent in Court was, that the charges he had preferred were true, and he would prove them, and so the trial commenced. The language denominating the slander was, that Mrs. VICKERS, formerly Widow Thompson, was upon terms of too great intimacy with a Dr. ROBERTSON, and that they were known to have cohabited together. The testimony for the defence was first heard, and some of it was of that character, if the witnesses are reliable, which would go far to sustain the defendant in the position he assumed. But the case was not concluded.

A WICKED HUSBAND—FAMILY DISTRESS.

The Columbus (O) *Fact*, gives a narrative of a terrible case:

"From parties who left New-Albany, (Ind.,) yesterday, we learn additional particulars of the poisoning case in the CONKLIN family, one fatal result of which, viz., the death of Mrs. C., has already been reported. It appears that the first report erred in fixing the residence of the family in Dayton, the real place being Taylorsville, a village in Montgomery County, a few miles from Dayton. The deceased woman formerly resided in Sunbury, where she married a man named ROGERS, the girl who first revealed the fact of poisoning being the result of that union. RODGERS died some years since, and the widow in due time after was married to CONKLIN, and the parties removed to Taylorsville. Mrs. C. was delivered of a child about two months since, and while still unable to attend to her household duties, the domestic, SARAH KESSLER was employed; the intimacy between CONKLIN and the girl commenced almost immediately after, and attracting the attention of the wife she remonstrated with both parties. The poison was administered and the invalid rapidly grew worse, and wishing to relieve himself of the burden, CONKLIN, leaving the girl in charge of the house, brought his wife, his step-daughter and the infant to this city, arriving on Saturday night, July 30. He left the woman and her children on a bench in the market space while he went to procure a conveyance, failing to do which he returned, and placing Mrs. CONKLIN and the oldest girl in a boarding-house, he took the infant in his arms and walked to Newbany, where his father-in-law resides, arriving on Saturday morning. Leaving the child there, with orders for some one to take a conveyance and bring the wife home, he departed the same day for Taylorsville. The father of Mrs. CONKLIN came to this city with a wagon and took her and her daughter home, where medical aid was called, and the fact of the poisoning alluded to which caused the girl to reveal all she knew about it. The woman died on Monday, and the death of the infant occurring on the following morning, the two were interred together. We have not yet heard of the arrest of CONKLIN and the girl KESSLER, although they are both at Taylorsville, where a strict watch is kept upon their movements to prevent their escape."

A YOUNG GIRL OF 17 BRINGING SUIT FOR SLANDER.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Greenville, S. C., a few days since, a young girl, 17 years of age, came into Court to protect her character, in a suit for slander. The case was recorded as that of GILLES GUNTER *vs.* WM. E. WICKLIFFE. It appears that the fair plaintiff was engaged to be married to the son of a neighbor, a worthy and clever young gentleman. The defendant, who was a neighbor, and regarded as a friend to the father of the young man, told the father that the girl to whom his son was engaged was not virtuous, and that he felt it his duty as a neighbor and a friend to tel him so. This information caused the match to be broken off, whereupon the plaintiff brought her action to recover damages. Whether the reports carried to the father was done so maliciously, was not proven, the law, however, presumes this to be case. To the declaration of the plaintiff, the defendant put in his plea of justification, and endeavored to prove the girl all that he said she was. Much that was proven was not at all creditable to the parties, and for a while the character of the plaintiff suspended on a very light foundation. The case was submitted to the jury by his Honor Judge WHITNER, after a brief charge. The jury returned a verdict yesterday morning for the plaintiff of $1 000.

THE TROY SEDUCER, YOUNG MOWRY, IN A TIGHT PLACE.

HENRY C. MOWRY, the young man arrested in Albany for false personation in marrying FANNY WELCH in Troy, under the assumed name of JONES, was subsequently rearrested by Officer KIPP, of Troy, upon the same charge, and taken to that city, and has finally got himself in a tight place. He was brought before Justice WARREN to answer the charge of false personation, when he admitted the legality of the marriage, and was discharged upon that warrant. He had not left the Court-room when Officer PHILLIPS rearrested him on a warrant for bigamy, upon the complaint of FANNY WELCH, his acknowledged wife. In the affidavit she states that MOWRY has a wife by a former marriage, living in Providence, and that she has heard read letters written by her to him; and also that MOWRY has admitted to several persons, while denying the legality of the last marriage, that he had a wife living in another State. The counsel for Miss W. have also letters from MOWRY's father and brother, in which the first marriage is spoken of by them.

The parties appeared in Court, at Troy, on Tuesday, Aug. 16. The *Whig* says:

"MOWRY seemed deeply affected upon entering the Court, and, while in conversation with his counsel, Mr. WILLETT—as we understood in reference to a visit which the counsel had received from MOWRY's father—shed tears freely.

Upon opening the Court, Counsellor TOWNSEND moved his discharge, on the grounds:

1. That the marriage was legal and binding. The counsel cited various authorities going to show that no particular ceremonies were necessary in order to constitute marriage; that the mere consent of the parties was all that was required; that any person, without committing any offence, can officiate in solemnizing a marriage; and that a marriage thus contracted is as legal and binding as though pronounced before a justice or clergymen. The counsel argued still further, that a mere assertion of the parties that they were husband and wife, followed by cohabitation, constitute them man and wife in the eye of the law.

2. In the second place, the counsel insisted that marrying under an assumed name is no offence under the statute, that there must be the personation of another, in order to constitute the offence. In the case there was no one personated; this young woman has been deceived in no particular, save the mere name; she knew his occupation and all about him, has remained with and cohabited with him not only while thinking his name was Jones, but after she learned that his true name was MOWRY.

The counsel quoted the case of SNOOK, who lately changed his name without order of the Court in the City of New-York, and argues that under this decision the prisoner had a perfect right to assume the name of JONES, or any other name which he might see fit to use. The counsel closed by claiming his discharge.

The District-Attorney, in response, admitted that the position of the counsel in the main, might be correct, that if his Honor held as the defence argued, he (the District-Attorney) would not quarrel with him to any extent. He intimated that should the prisoner be discharged he would be arrested upon another warrant, and would be punished as he deserved. Upon his concluding the Court held that he could not hold the prisoner under the offence charged, and that he must be discharged. He was immediately rearrested by officer PHILIPS on a charge of bigamy."

A DOMESTIC FEUD—A MOTHER STABBED BY HER MARRIED DAUGHTER.

In Cincinnati, a night or two since, a domestic feud occurred at the residence of Mrs. JOHANNES ANSELMO, an elderly German woman, on Pearl-street, which resulted in the old lady's being stabbed. The particulars of the affair, as developed at the Police Court, are as follows: A few years since the widowed daughter of Mrs. A. came to this country from Germany, and some time after her arrival married a man by the name of ZIMM. The daughter, when leaving Germany, left her child, a girl, in charge of its grandmother. The grandmother herself subsequently came to this country, bringing the child, her grand-daughter, with her. The girl lived for a few months with her mother and stepfather, but afterward repaired to the residence of her grandmother, alleging that she was beaten and abused by her stepfather and mother, and no entreaties could prevail upon her to return. The grandmother, who was much attached to the child—a sprightly and intelligent girl—was well pleased to have her company, and gladly provided for her.

Last Wednesday night, at a late hour, the mother, stepfather, and a man named SHRATH, repaired to the residence of Mrs. A., and demanded the child, declaring that if it was not yielded to them, it should on the day following, be sent to the House of Refuge. The girl positively refused to go with them, and the grandmother was not willing that she should be taken away by force. A difficulty then ensued between Mrs. A. and her daughter—both being highly excited. ZIMM seized her mother by the throat and forced her back on the bed. SHRATH parted them, but during the scuffle, Mr. ZIMM was seen to enter the room and approached Mrs. A. in a stooping position, but there was no evidence that he struck her, or that he had a knife or other instrument in his hand. After this, and the party who had come for the child retired, it was discovered that she had been stabbed. The blood flowing from the wound quite copiously. The cut was several inches in length, and nearly an inch in depth, and proved to be quite painful, but not at all dangerous.

It is somewhat of a mystery how she received the wound, which bore conclusive evidence of having been made by a sharp instrument. The case had not been fully examined when we left the Police Court, at which the child was present, and gave in her evidence against the mother and step-father. She is about thirteen years of age, and from her testimony it was made apparent that her affections were all given to her grandmother; indeed, she declared to one of the officers of the Court that she would sooner die than go back to her parents.

The Xenia (O.) *Torchlight* notices a pearl which weighs 24 grains, and is in perfect shape for a set. It is white with a bluish tint. It was found in the Little Miami River, between Mount Holly and Waynesville.

PERSONAL

The private history of Mr. Bernard Donnelly, of Wise-letter notoriety, is sketched by the Washington *Star* as follows: "Writing letters to noted public men is a disease with him. He thus seeks to achieve a private correspondence with nearly every one of them, in turn, as they rise into prominence before the country. He is a person, further, not only utterly without position as a politician, but notorious as a crack-brained blatherskite, without influence of any sort, even in the political circle in which he has been sprouting for a dozen years past without taking root. From what we know of Mr. Donnelly, we are by no means surprised that the worse than foolish letter of Gov. Wise to him was aired in the newspapers so soon, as it was morally impossible that he could resist the temptation to show it to hundreds of politicians, of all grades, by way of impressing them, confidentially, with his own importance."

A party of pleasure seekers from this State are journeying South in a novel manner, described by the Washington *Star* as follows: "A month ago, a company of eleven ladies and gentlemen of Buffalo, N. Y., started upon a pleasure trip to the South, taking a novel mode of traveling. They have a large coach like an omnibus in which they travel, and carry with them a tent sufficiently large to accommodate the entire company, and camp out much after the gipsy fashion, though in better style. They arrived near Bladensburgh a day or two ago, and pitched their tent near the toll gate. Yesterday and to-day they have spent in visiting the public buildings and seeing the sights in the metropolis. It is the plan of the company to spend ten months in this trip, and they design to Winter at some point on the Gulf coasts.

In Cincinnati, the other day, two laboring men were before Justice Getzendanner—the one as a prosecutor, the other as a defendant. It appeared that the defendant had endeavored to split the prosecutor's head with a spade, but had only wounded his lip. The defendant admitted that there had been a "coldness" between the prosecutor and himself, and said he would not have used the spade had he been well. The prosecutor was so charmed by the apology that he asked the magistrate to be "aisy on his friend, and if he couldn't be aisy, be as aisy as he could." So the magistrate fined the assailant only $5, and the loving pair went out and "took something."

The Urbana (Ohio) *Citizen*, speaking of Robert McFarland, Esq., of that city, now in his 75th year, says he has lived there fifty-four years, and is a model man. He was in Urbana before any house was built. Made the first bridle ever made in Springfield. Never gave a note or went security. Never paid interest. Never sued any person, or was sued. He never chewed tobacco or smoked a cigar. He never drank a dram of whisky in his life; and he was the first class-leader in Urbana. He preached from appointments one year in advance—sixteen times at Robinson's, in Harrison Township, and has another appointment there a year ahead.

A wedding took place at Brown's Hotel, in Washington, on Monday, Aug. 15, where the groom was a wealthy widower, with six children, and the bride a pretty miss of romantic eighteen, who has just completed a term as governess in the house of the groom, and was on her way to join her relatives in the Green Mountain country in company with him, when, on reaching Washington they concluded to get Married. As they arrived here on Saturday night late, no license could be obtained until Monday, when the legal forms were gone through with as above stated.

A novelty in the advertising line has appeared in Paris in the form of a prospectus issued by Signor Falconi, who purposes to publish novels and romances from the pen of the best French authors (for the copyright of which he gives the best price) in a periodical collection called the *Livre d'Or*, given gratis! The Signor declares that the title-page alone will be a *chef d'œuvre*—red and blue with a gold border—the type of the best quality, and the paper hot pressed. But the reverse of every page will be devoted to advertisements alone.

La Mountain, the aeronaut, returned to Watertown, whence he made his last balloon voyage, on Friday, Aug. 12; having landed safely on a farm near the head of Perch Lake in Jefferson County, about twelve miles north of Watertown. The trip occupied about two hours, and the highest altitude attained was over three miles. The *Atlantic* contained at the time of starting only thirteen thousand feet of gas, which was quite insufficient to admit of more than one making the voyage.

Mr. John Smith, of Andover, Mass., on leaving this country for Europe a few weeks since, placed in the hands of a friend a parcel of valuable papers for the Free Church of Andover, of which he is a member. Among other papers was a deed of the land and the edifice now occupied by the Church and Society as their place of worship. Thirty railroad shares are also conveyed as a permanent endowment for the support of the Gospel. The whole value of the property thus conveyed is about $16 000.

At one of the business men's prayer-meetings, still held daily in Cincinnati, a gentleman from London, last week gave an account of similar enterprises now going on in the English capital. He had attended St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and Exeter Hall, which had all been opened for the preaching of the gospel to the working classes. He had listened to a Peer of the realm, who preached in the open air a sermon of great power, in Covent Garden Market, to thousands of people.

Edward E. Cross, editor of the *Arizonian*, who recently fought a duel with Lieut. Mowry, and who, it is reported, was subsequently assassinated by a party of Mexicans, was a native of New-Hampshire. Some years ago he was employed in the printing business in Coos County, N. H., and was first lieutenant of the Coos Grays. He afterwards went to the West, where he obtained considerable celebrity as a special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*.

"Burleigh" writes from New-York to the Boston *Journal*: "It has been made a matter of some comment that Howard Crosby, Professor of Greek in the New-York University, who is not a clergyman, and never was, should have had the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity placed on his head by Harvard University; but such degrees, like the rain and dew, fall on all classes and conditions of men."

A woman named Ann Pollett was arrested in Philadelphia, a night or two ago, for being drunk, and taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. During the night she broke a tumber, which had been given to her to drink out of, and attempted to commit suicide by opening one of the veins of her arm with a piece of it. She was discovered, and with the aid of a physician, the bleeding was stopped.

There was quite an interesting family gathering at Easton, Conn., on the 15th August, to celebrate the one hundredth birth-day of Mr. Nehemiah W. Lyon. The venerable centennarian is a revolutionary pensioner, and notwithstanding his extreme old age, seems to enjoy good health. He was married at the age of seventeen, and has a son living who has reached the age of eighty-one.

The Buffalo *Courier* avers that there has been organized in Lockport a base-ball club, composed wholly of fat men—none weighing less than three hundred being admitted. The name of the association is the "Paunches Pilate B. B. Club." The club resolved to have a turning-table erected, on which the bases are to revolve.

An elderly female, Mrs. Maginnis, of dissipated habits, occupying lodgings in a house on New-street, Cincinnati, while intoxicated, placed a lighted candle upon the floor, and lying down near it, ignited her clothes. She screamed loudly, and woke her neighbors, who ran in and extinguished her blazing garments, but not before she was badly burned.

Four or five years since, Jacob Terry, of Cincinnati, commenced suit against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, for injuries to his wife, which has since been pending in the Delaware County Circuit Court. On Saturday last the suit was compromised, on the payment of $4,000 and the costs of the plaintiff.

The late John D. Walbridge, of Cincinnati, bequeathed the bulk of his estate, amounting to about $50,000, to the Cincinnati Protestant Asylum and Widows' Home, the principal to remain intact, the interest to be distributed equally to those institutions. He left only $1,000 to his relatives.

The charges against Surveyor-General Burnett are now being investigated at Nebraska City. Public opinion is now rather against that officer, but his friends trust that he may be able to refute the allegations which affect his moral character as well as his official conduct.

Mr. David Stark has resigned the superintendency of the Eastern Section of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and on retiring received a very splendid present from the employes of the Company. It was a service of silver plate, consisting of a water jug, six goblets and a tray.

Mr. Josiah Stearns, of Mongaup Valley, writes to the Port Jervis (N. Y.) *Union*, challenging anybody in Orange County to beat him in raising cucumbers. He says he has one vine from which he has picked for use for a fortnight, and the vine still bears 83 fair cucumbers.

In Illinois a movement has been set on foot, by the friends of the late Hon. J. L. Harris, to erect a suitable monument to his memory. An Executive Committee has been appointed for the purpose of making a beginning towards the object desired.

Elder Hopson, of Palmyra, Mo., whose preaching in Cincinnati, produced such sensation last Winter, has been called by the Disciples' Congregation, at Lexington, Ky., at a salary of $2,700 per annum, and he has accepted.

The Rev. T. D. P. Stone, of Salisbury, Mass., has been engaged for orator, and John G. Whittier for poet, by the Amesbury and Salisbury Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for their annual Fair at the Mills Village, on the 28th and 29th of September.

The *Revue Spirite*, of Paris, states that a dispatch has been received from Humboldt, informing his friends that he was welcomed into the spirit world by his friend M. Arago, who was the first to take him by the hand.

The Louisville papers state that Prof. McDonald has resigned his position as Principal of the Academical Department of the University of Louisville. For several years Prof. M. has occupied this position with honor.

The Rev. H. Brownson, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., has undertaken to prepare a complete list of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates engaged in the regular service in the war of 1812, with a view of petitioning Congress for pensions.

A colored woman from Louisville, Ky., by the name of Agnes Thompson, is in Chicago, soliciting money for the purchase of her daughter and her daughter's children, who are to be sold in a short time.

The Hon. Ira Perley, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New-Hampshire, has tendered his resignation to take effect on the first of October next. He is to resume the practice of law at Concord.

The Richmond *News* says: "We hear that G. P. R. James, Esq., has determined to leave Venice and return to Virginia, for the purpose of making it his permanent residence."

The sale of Tennyson's last poem in England has been something enormous, indeed much beyond that of any of his previous publications, considering the short time that has elapsed since its publication.

The Rev. D. F. Robertson, formerly Principal of the Oxford Academy, North Carolina, has assumed the charge of the Morris Institute, New-Jersey, for young ladies.

The Cleveland *Herald* is informed by the President of Western Reserve College that Mr. E. S. Gregory has decided to continue in charge of the Preparatory Department of the College.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of this City, lectured on Temperance in Salem, Mass., last week, by invitation of a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Mrs. Jacob Shorter, residing near Circleville, N. Y., has determined to erect a church edifice for the benefit of the Methodist denomination.

An enormous camp-meeting is in progress near Cincinnati—the Rev. Mr. Smiley and others leading the exercises.

The Hon. R. H. Stanton, for six years a Member of Congress, has been elected Commonwealth's Attorney in the Maysville (Ky.) District.

Gen. John A. Dix has accepted the invitation to deliver the Oration at the coming State Fair at Albany.

Miss Jenny Jewell, a young lady of Buffalo, is giving poetical readings in Western New-York.

Miss Sallie St. Clair made her first appearance in Buffalo, on Monday evening, at the Metropolitan, in the drama of "Madelaine, the Foundling of Paris."

BILLIARDS.

Phelan in Cincinnati—Wins Another Match.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following account of PHELAN'S billiard play in that city, on Saturday, Aug. 13:

The billiard match at the Melodeon, on Saturday evening, was attended by about 200 persons, including a few ladies. The table made by HOLZHALL & BALKE, and furnished with PHELAN'S patent cushions, was placed in the centre of the hall, and elevated seats for the spectators were placed around it.

The playing commenced at about 8½ o'clock. It was announced that the programme, as published in the papers, would be changed. Messrs. PHELAN, TIEMAN and BIRD would not play a three-handed game, but Messrs. TIEMAN and BIRD would play together a game, the winner would play with Mr. PHELAN a game, and then Mr. PHELAN would play the loser of the first game. The games were to be "full games" of 250 points each. Mr. JACOB SCOTT was appointed marker.

THE FIRST GAME.

Mr. BIRD won the lay-out, and the game proceeded as follows, viz., TIEMAN winning the game on the fourteenth innings:

Innings.	Tieman.	Bird.	Innings.	Tieman.	Bird.
1	0	9	10	3	8
2	24	17	11	0	9
3	24	53	12	19	23
4	28	0	13	7	8
5	30	0	14	34	0
6	12	5	Total	249	173
7	3	0	Plus pockets	2	8
8	52	4		251	181
9	13	12			

Mr. BIRD'S game was more general than Mr. TIEMAN'S, the latter gentleman nursing the balls, as is his wont. Yet the highest run made was by Mr. BIRD—53 points. Mr. BIRD, in his sixth innings, showed great delicacy of touch. He made a carom upon the white and red balls, touching the white, which was on the very brink of the side pocket, so lightly as not to hole it. Upon his ninth innings he made a count upon a "double-bank" shot, that was almost marvelous, and elicited the warmest applause. He also made a very fine "round-the-table" shot, on his twelfth innings.

Beyond that remarkable delicacy of touch and accuracy of calculation which distinguished Mr. TIEMAN'S nursing, there was nothing especially noteworthy in his playing.

A comparison of the two largest runs made by these gentlemen will illustrate their style of play:

Mr. BIRD made 53 upon his third innings as follows, viz: 2 2 2 2 2 3. 3. 2 3 2. 3. 3. 6 3. 6 2. 3. 3. 3.

Mr. TIEMAN made 52 upon his eighth innings, as follows, viz: 3. 3. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.

THE SECOND GAME.

Mr. TIEMAN'S success was heartily applauded. After a few minutes' delay the game between himself and Mr. PHELAN was begun. Mr. TIEMAN won the "lay out," and the game upon the thirteenth innings. The following is the score:

Innings.	Phelan.	Tieman.	Innings.	Phelan.	Tieman.
1	0	16	10	0	28
2	20	0	11	9	35
3	14	16	12	9	18
4	2	4	13	0	55
5	0	13	Total	131	250
6	0	0	Plus pockets	7	0
7	15	0			
8	27	57	Total	138	250
9	37	8			

The result of the game gave great satisfaction to the friends of TIEMAN. He entered into it evidently meaning to win it if possible, and making few brilliant and but eleven double shots during the game, contented himself with picking up 2's. On his last run he made 26 two shots and 1 three shot, and went out with the balls in such a position that he could have doubtless made a very large run. On his eighth innings he made two very brilliant 6 shots.

Mr. PHELAN, on the contrary, made two or three dazzling shots for effect. Upon his first innings, Mr. TIEMAN counted on a brilliant shot, in which his ball crossed the table twice at an angle. Mr. PHELAN replied on his second innings with a similar shot, likewise counting. He then drew his ball, on the two reds making 6, with the butt of his cue, and followed that up with a draw half the length of the table. The applause at these feats was very loud.

THE THIRD GAME

Was between Messrs. PHELAN and BIRD. Mr. PHELAN won the lay out, and made the game in twenty-one innings. The following is the score:

Innings.	Bird.	Phelan.	Innings.	Bird.	Phelan.
1	0	0	14	5	9
2	4	20	15	8	3
3	0	0	16	0	23
4	2	8	17	42	5
5	5	6	18	0	24
6	13	11	19	0	11
7	2	0	20	5	23
8	3	0	21	0	14
9	0	4	Total	183	245
10	53	0	Plus pockets	8	5
11	20	3	Total	191	250
12	0	33			
13	16	45			

Mr. BIRD played well this game, but the luck was against him. The balls ran badly and the breaks were poor.

Upon his thirteenth innings Mr. PHELAN made a double bank shot, similar to Mr. BIRD'S, though not so difficult, and made six off of it. He also made two brilliant shots upon his eighteenth innings, one of them when only the white ball was out and he was in hand. Upon his sixth innings the balls were in such a position that counting was difficult, and Mr. P. hesitated a moment as to the shot to be made. "Round the table," some of the spectators suggested, and round the table he played, and a count of three was the result. The playing lasted two hours.

Taken as a whole, the match was somewhat of a disappointment to the amateurs present. It seemed to be generally felt that the players were not doing their best. In a certain sense they were not, as they did not equal their best play. The highest run was 57, and that is nothing extraordinary for tip-top players. But it must be remembered that this match was a friendly match, and that they would not be likely to exert themselves so much as when something, whether money or reputation, was at stake. And as every billiard-player knows, a great deal depends upon a variety of circumstances in themselves small, but in the aggregate of importance. Sometimes the best of players cannot make the simplest shots. He does not appear to have control of himself. Then again balls will run badly despite his efforts to the contrary.

The balls used in the match on Saturday evening were a quarter of an inch larger in diameter than those Mr. PHELAN is accustomed to use, and it must be remembered that he is Mr. TIEMAN'S guest. His reputation is thoroughly established as the best player in America, and he would gain nothing by beating his courteous host.

Yet we saw enough of Mr. PHELAN'S power to convince us that he can, to use a common phrase, "do anything he wants to with the balls." That is, thoroughly he is conversant with the table.

Mr. BIRD is a graceful and rapid player. His wrist is supple and his touch delicate. He never hesitates as to his shot, calculating the effect, but seems to be aware of it by instinct.

Mr. TIEMAN, on the contrary, is a slow player. He studies the effects of each shot, the position it will leave, &c. But when his mind is made up he is sure. That difficult business of nursing, which appears so simple, and yet is so very hard, he is master of, and upon this he relies for his success.

NANTUCKET ON THE DECLINE.—The Vineyard *Gazette* is informed that in 1830, there were in Nantucket 30 oil and candle factories, seven ropewalks, one twine factory, and 20 packets running to New-York, Boston and other places. Now there is one oil and candle factory, and four packets, while the other branches of business have given up. The whaling fleet is constantly growing smaller, and if new channels of business are not soon opened, the place must inevitably go down. There is an abundance of capital there, but those who have it are disposed to invest abroad, rather than at home.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my Apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature's most valued treasure is marred or lost by thoughtlessness or delusion, the aid of science can restore it. This is fully exemplified in the success experienced by Dr. H. A. BARROW, during his extensive practice.

He can be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. 94 Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Those who can save themselves and do not, must be classed in the category of suicides. These medicines cure Erysipelas, Dropsy, Cancers, Ague and Asthma. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-Lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & Co. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must suit the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing depot,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ALL VALUE THEIR HEALTH.

Let all those provide a box of BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills, so that in case dysentery, or colic, or headache, or any other sickness comes on, they may be resorted to at once. Neither impurities of water, nor impurities of air can seriously injure those who use Brandreth's Pills as their medicine.

Let the wise consider. Sold at 25 cents, with full directions, at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 17.

$23,000	Missouri St. 6s	83⅜	100	Hud. River R.	s60 31⅜
6,000	B'klyn C'y W. Ln.	100	100	do	s10 31
1,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100⅛	250	Harlem Railroad	9⅛
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs	85⅜	500	Reading R.	s60 43
30	Centinental Bank	99	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 19⅜
35	Bank of New-York	100¾	150	Mich. Cen R.	s30 42⅝
17	Union Bank	100	200	do	s30 42¾
10	City Bank	121	5	do	42⅞
25	Phenix Bank	107⅜	350	M. So. & N I. G. S.	21⅜
47	Bank of Commerce	96⅜	50	do	b60 21⅜
8	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	100	do	21⅜
50	do	s15 90	100	do	s30 21⅜
50	do	90⅜	80	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s30 64⅜
100	Canton Company	18	100	do	64⅜
180	Fa. Mail Steam. Co	75	50	do	s60 64⅜
100	N. Y. Central R.	s3 71	100	Ga. & Chic. R.	s30 64⅜
100	do	s10 71	100	do	64⅜
100	do	b30 71⅜	41	Chicago & R. I. R.	62
200	do	b10 71⅜	100	do	s10 62
200	do	71⅜	100	do	s15 62
100	do	s60 71	100	do	b60 62⅜
300	do	71⅜	100	do	b30 62⅝
50	do	b15 71⅜	200	do	62⅜
80	do	opg 71⅜	50	do	s10 62⅜
400	do	b60 71⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Mis. St. 6s	s15 82⅜	100	Harlem R. Pref.	34¾
20,000	do	s15 82⅜	200	Reading R.	s60 43
8,000	do	82⅜	100	Clev. & Toledo R.	19¾
100	Pac. Mail St. Co.	s60 71¾	50	Mich. Central R.	42⅜
50	do	75¾	50	do	42⅜
50	do	75¾	450	Mi.So.&N.I.G.S.	s60 21¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 62	500	do	b60 22
100	do	s30 62½	100	do	21⅝
100	N. Y. Central R.	71¾	50	do	21⅝
200	do	s10 71¾	50	Galena & Chic. R.	85
50	do	b10 71¾	100	do	s15 64⅞
200	do	s60 71¾			
20	Harlem Railroad	9⅜			

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

We published a few days since a fairly written communication against the secret or non-communicative administration of the property and business of the Pacific Mail Corporation. The complaint is not a new one, and it is much to be regretted that the abuse to which it refers is not confined to a single great corporation. Our correspondent, who is an old and well-to-do merchant, is perhaps too antiquated, in the estimation of modern corporate management, to have his advice heeded as it should be. But in this particular case he was right four or five years ago, and the right was finally acknowledged, after a long and somewhat embittered controversy, by the Pacific Mail rulers; since when the Company has been a Dividend-earning concern. He now believes that sound policy is again about to be departed from, and fears that the old battle will have to be fought over. It is this apprehension or prospect that is giving Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT the advantage in *bearing* the stock, however small his success thus far in making money in the other way—which may not be his present object—in running his opposition steamboats to and from California. On the other hand it is stated that the Panama Company are making common cause with the Mail Company, uniting with the latter in constituting the "North Atlantic" corporation and purchasing the Collins steamers to place in the new line hence to Aspinwall. This may be all right, as leading to the additional profit of a concern already well to do, as a twelve ℔ cent. investment. Messrs. ASPINWALL and associates ought to know their own business best. They *did not* do so while running a tilt with VANDERBILT and the Mail! Stock down to 30 ℔ cent. some years ago, although Mr. A.'s commercial firm were supposed not to be the losers by commissions for advancing to a steamship corporation, crippled by his own policy. It is to his credit, however, that without being driven at once from a false position, he finally yielded not only his commissions, as a merchant, but conditionally his 2½ ℔ centage on the gross business of the Mail Company, as its original patentee and contractor. He is one of the few great steamship "commodores" who is willing to acknowledge and gracefully bow to the supremacy of a just public sentiment among his stockholders; which is more than can be said for Mr. VANDERBILT in accounting for his trust to the late Nicaragua Transit Corporation.

But to return to the newly inaugurated policy of the Panama Company and its consequences. It may, as we have said, be all right. It is unquestionably meant to be. And there is a good show of reason why the managers should see, and if need be, contribute to the integrity and efficiency of a steamship connection hence to Aspinwall, after the expiration of the United States Mail or ROBERTS' contract on 1st October. The danger in the precedent of departing from the line of neutrality in steamship competition over a transit all their own and worked on their own profitable terms, is not, perhaps, so imminent, as in the provocative to a competition which *may* successfully employ another route, and with the advantages, if not a large subsidy, of the United States mails. We have reason to believe that Mr. VANDERBILT *will attempt*, at least, to make his war common upon the allied interests of the two great Corporations on the corner of Wall and Water streets. He may soon find his Waterloo, as he has already been severely repulsed, single-handed, by the Mail Company. But those who know the man best feel assured that, however disappointed in commanding first-class passengers or any part of the treasure freight from San Francisco, *vid* Panama, he is preparing for no ordinary engagement, and if the other transit should be *practically* thrown open to the best, as it has frequently, of late, been opened *on paper* to the worst of steamship combinations, he is ready to take advantage of it, and the Government at Washington will be sure to favor the competition for the United States mails. It may be assumed, however, that upon this little *if* turns the whole question. And here comes in the old issue of *Americanizing* the Central or Nicaragua Isthmus. This may be kept open for years to come, as for years past, by diplomatic humbug, in which the shadow of an imbecile Government in Nicaragua has been permitted, by misplaced indulgence from Washington, to play a worse than puppet part, or else by ill-directed schemes of fillibustering. But the chances, at present, seem to be that the Administration, having determined to send the mails by the cheapest route, and to keep open both routes, by the strong arm, against native oppression, whenever the second is in any way practically opened, they will use every proper means to find the way; or, perhaps wearied with a faltering diplomacy, and miserable and corrupt as well as distracted native junta, no longer waste their time or employ their naval resources to prevent others from finding it. The material or commercial consequences of driving out the Americans in 1856 and again in 1857, have, it must be acknowledged, proved a barren victory. Perhaps the newly appointed Minister to Nicaragua may give a different direction to this question. He is a native of Louisiana, and said to be familiar, by study and experience, with the manners and social necessities of the country, and ought to be able to know what would render the transit useful to the world's commerce, and the country's regeneration and material progress certain.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon the business actually accomplished was not large, while prices were generally firmer than on Tuesday, and the offers from sellers comparatively moderate. On the Share list New-York Central took the lead, opening at 71 ℔ cent. cash, and advancing to 71½ ℔ cent.—buyer 60 days. After the Board, on the Street, the stock brought 71⅝, cash. Hudson River recovered the decline of last week and was in demand at 32 ℔ cent. The business was fair in Rock Island and Galena at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and the latter on the Street brought as much as 65⅛, cash. Michigan Guaranteed and Michigan Central were each ¼ ℔ cent. higher than at the close yesterday, and Pacific Mail advanced 1⅛@2 ℔ cent. The business on the Bond list was light; the State securities were held for